FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

19 AUGUST 1985

Iran-Iraq War

A Belgian oil tanker was hit 18 August in an air raid in the Gulf east of Qatar, AFP reported, adding that the raid took place in a zone where several ships have been hit over the past year in attacks which Gulf shipping sources attribute to Iran. The attack was reported by Tehran radio and INA, though neither side claimed responsibility.

As for the Iraqi raid on Khark Island 15 August, Radio Monte Carlo cited reports from Bahrain stating that the attack heavily damaged at least 10 oil tankers in the area. The radio said the large oil jetty east of the island was directly hit for the first time since the beginning of the war and was put out of operation. Iraqi President Saddam Husayn, in a speech to Air Force pilots broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio, said the results of the attack exceeded expectations and "not a single plane was scratched and not a single bullet was even fired" against the Iraqi planes by enemy air defenses. Meanwhile, Tehran radio's Arabic service cited a *KEYHAN AL-'ARABI* article stating that Saddam Husayn needs to distract attention inside Iraq from suffering, lack of security, and disorder by "issuing and magnifying such nonsensical allegations as Khark has been attacked." In a related development, the Kuwaiti paper *AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM* quoted a Kuwaiti Defense Ministry source as saying that the army has been placed on an "extraordinary state of alert" following the Khark Island attack, KUNA reported.

Regarding land battles, a military announcement cited by Tehran radio said the 16 August Iranian attack in the Faqqeh region resulted in more than 650 Iraqi casualties, while Iraq in a military communique cited by Voice of the Masses radio claimed the offensive was "crushed" and more than 105 enemy troops were killed.

Iran

President 'Ali Khamene'i retained his lead in the presidential elections, IRNA reported, noting that the incumbent tallied 12,164,366 votes out of 14,200,297 counted as of 18 August. The other two candidates, Mahmud Kashani and Asgar-Owladi Mosalman, received 1,398,845 and 282,630 votes respectively, while 354,456 votes were declared void. Tehran radio announced that voter turnout was enthusiastic.

Some 30 people were injured when a bomb planted in a van exploded in southwestern Tehran 18 August, IRNA reported. The agency also noted that a bomb planted beside the Ministry of Agriculture building in northern Tehran was defused 15 August.

Lebanon

A car bomb exploded near a supermarket on the Antilyas highway 17 August, killing 59 people and injuring around 100 others, Beirut radio reported. The Lebanese Forces Executive Committee subsequently announced in a statement broadcast by the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon that the latest wave of bomb attacks in Christian areas will not go unpunished and that retaliation will be proportionate to the crime. Former President Camille Sham'un reacted by calling for the dismissal of Nabih Birri and Walid Junblatt from the government, and for a "strong reaction that will make them stop their attacks," the radio noted. On the Muslim side, Prime Minister Rashid Karami condemned the "savage animals" responsible for the bombing in remarks broadcast by Beirut radio, which also cited Nabih Birri's contention that Israel was responsible.

In West Beirut, the Syrians and their allies arrested eight PLO officials on 16 August, according to a Palestinian source cited by the Voice of Lebanon. Radio Free Lebanon subsequently reported a renewed outbreak of fighting between the Amal Movement and Palestinians in the Burj al-Barajinah area.

Libya

Deportations — Tunisia has expelled Libyan tourists and all families of Libyan origin in response to the return of Tunisian workers from Libya, Voice of Greater Arab Homeland radio announced 18 August. Property belonging to the expellees was confiscated and they were badly treated by the Tunisian police, the radio said. Meanwhile, the Libyan authorities continued to deport Tunisian workers, according to Tunis radio, which said the total had reached 17,613 by 18 August. As for the expulsion of Egyptians, the Voice of Greater Arab Homeland carried a statement by the Libyan authorities announcing that buses have been made available to transport Egyptian workers to the "fictitious" borders between Libya and Egypt. In Cairo, a Foreign Ministry source cited by MENA disclosed that his department is studying Libyan statements on the expulsion of Egyptians, adding that Egypt's foreign minister has promised that action will be taken to safeguard their rights. A Cairo radio commentary accused Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi of planning the deportations in an attempt to create internal unrest in Egypt and other Arab countries. In another aspect of Libyan-Egyptian relations, the Egyptian interior minister said he has evidence that Al-Qadhdhafi is planning several operations in Egypt, MENA noted.

Jordan and the United States

Jordan will reject any U.S. insistence that the dialogue with a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation lead to direct talks with Israel, Jordanian Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i stated during a 17 August news conference broadcast by Amman television, though he said Jordan has no knowledge of any U.S. insistence on this condition. The dialogue will have nothing to do with direct negotiations with Israel, he asserted, stressing that there will be no negotiations with Israel before an international conference. Jordan will also reject any U.S. attempt to link arms sales to direct negotiations with Israel, he added. Noting that Jordan is still awaiting a U.S. reply concerning acceptance of four Palestinian names for the dialogue, Al-Rifa'i emphasized that Jordan and the PLO are not prepared to consider a new list of Palestinians acceptable to Israel.

Al-Rifa'i subsequently received U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy, who also met with King Husayn before concluding his tour, according to Amman radio.

Israel

A military judge acquitted Brigadier General Yitzhaq Mordekhay on charges concerning the beating up of two terrorists in April 1984, ITIM reported following the conclusion of Mordekhay's trial 18 August. Stressing that Mordekhay had interrogated the terrorists in order to swiftly obtain information that might prevent further casualties, the judge ruled that the harm he caused them was "not unreasonable."

Meanwhile, Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir's demand that Jews be allowed to reside in houses they purchased in the Hebron casbah was effectively overruled by a tie vote in the Inner Cabinet, with the five Alignment ministers voting against the five Likud ministers, IDF radio noted. Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin subsequently told Jerusalem television that he will oppose attempts to expand Jewish settlement into the Hebron casbah, but he stressed that he would not like to use the IDF to forcibly evict the Tehiya MK's who have moved into a house there.

Afghanistan

President Babrak Karmal sharply criticized the DRA Peasant Cooperatives Union in an address to the PDPA Politburo reported by Kabul radio, stressing that the PDPA is "disgusted" with the lawbreaking, lack of sympathy and care for people, and violation of democratic principles of management in the cooperatives. The Politburo decided that the dismissal of the Peasant Cooperatives Union chairman will be discussed at the next union plenum, the radio added.

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'Arafat Sends Messages to Communist Leaders

JN161751 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1641 GMT 16 Aug 85

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] has sent messages to the SFRY, Cuban, CSSR, and Romanian leaders dealing with the outcome of the emergency Arab summit held recently in Morocco and with the PLO's role in supporting Arab solidarity and confronting the Zionist challenges. WAFA said that the PLO's representative in Tunis delivered these messages to the SFRY, Cuban, CSSR, and Romanian ambassadors during his meetings with each of them. During these meetings, they discussed the latest developments in the region, especially the Palestine question and the condition of Palestinian citizens in the occupied territories and in Lebanon's camps. It has been learned that brother Abu 'Ammar sent similar messages to the Soviet, GDR, and Polish leaders.

PLO Claims Mosad Behind 'Arafat Health Reports

LD161939 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1915 GMT 16 Aug 85

[Text] Kuwait, 16 Aug (KUNA) — The PLO office in Kuwait today denied the press reports recently leaked by Israeli Mosad organs in Paris about the health of Palestinian leader Yasir 'Arafat. In a telephone contact with KUNA the office said that the false statement attributed to the office of the Palestine news agency, WAFA, in Paris is aimed at creating confusion and doubts, since such an office does not exist in Paris.

The office hopes that the information media will be accurate when reporting the news and seek such news from the official sources.

Palestinian Culture, Education Council Meets

Opened by 'Arafat

JN171135 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1100 GMT 17 Aug 85

[Text] Amman — PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat opened meetings of the Palestinian Higher Council for Education, Culture, and Sciences in Amman today. The council, which is headed by Dr Ahmad Sidqi al-Dajani, will discuss the conditions of Arab universities in the occupied territory and Zionist oppressive measures closing these universities and deporting their instructors as well as the condition of higher education for Palestinians. The council will also discuss the PLO's activities in regional and international organizations concerned with education, culture, and sciences and the security of grants and scholarship for Palestinian students.

'Arafat Addresses Session

JN171527 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1410 GMT 17 Aug 85

[Text] Amman, 17 Aug (PETRA) — The meetings of the 13th session of the PLO's Higher Council for Education, Culture, and Science began in the Al-Quds Hotel in Amman today. In the opening speech, PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat stressed the distinguished relations binding the Jordanian and Palestinian peoples.

'Arafat described the conflict with the Israeli enemy as a historic conflict, adding that Israel aims to strike, crush, and uproot Arab civilization. He hailed the joint Jordanian- Palestinian role in confronting this historic challenge.

'Arafat criticzed Arab countries which did not meet their financial commitments toward the PLO and indicated that suspending payments to the PLO affects supporting the steadfastness of the kinflok in the occupied homeland.

'Abd al-Wahhab al-Majali, Jordanian deputy prime minister and education minister, stressed the desire of the Ministry of Education to cooperate with PLO officials in everything serving the interest and good our sons in the occupied territories. Al-Majali hailed the pan-Arab role of His Majesty King Husayn in averting dangers to the PLO after it was exposed to the Zionist invasion in the summer of 1982.

Palestinian Sources View Relations With USSR

GF182027 Riyadh AL-RIYAD in Arabic 17 Aug 85 pp 1, 19

[Samir Sa'd al-Din report from Tunis]

[Text] Informed Palestinian sources told *AL-RIYAD* that Soviet-Palestinian relations will witness a detente after a long time of tepidity.

The sources said that Salah Khalif, alias Abu Iyad, member of the Fatah Central Committee who is currently visiting Moscow, is commissioned by the Fatah Central Committee to discuss the improvement of relations.

One of the reasons that led to the tepidity of Palestinian-Soviet relations was the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement, which calls for negotiations under the auspices of an international conference. The Soviets regarded this as a procedure designed to weaken their role in the Middle East region until the PLO Executive Committee and the Fatah Central Committee held a joint meeting in Baghdad few months ago. During the meeting, they defined the outlines of the peace efforts which the PLO might agree upon, among which was the participation of the Soviet Union with the United States in those efforts. Also, the resolutions of the Casablanca summit conference did not neglect the Soviet role in this regard. Mr Yasir 'Arafat sent a message to the Soviet leadership a few days ago.

The sources affirmed that last week the Soviets asked the Fatah Central Committee to send a delegation representing it to Moscow to discuss a number of issues on bilateral, Arab, and international relations. The Soviets have also asked the PLO to replace its director at the PLO office in Moscow, who enjoys the position of an ambassador, after refusing to cooperate with Ambassador Sakhr Habash, secretary of the Fatah Revolutionary Council, for publicly criticizing during his press conference in Moscow the Soviet stance toward the PLO and its difference with Syria.

The sources said that even though the Soviets invited a number of organizations from the Salvation Front, which opposes Fatah, to participate in the international youth festival, they refused, saying that the delegation should be independent from the official delegation, and asked them to participate in the general parade with official costumes of the Palestinian delegation. Also, the Soviets continuously refused to receive a delegation representing the Salvation Front. Despite all this, the Soviets are still uncomfortable about some statements made by Mr Yasir 'Arafat, among which is his answer to a question about Palestinian-Soviet relations during a movement conference. 'Arafat said: It is the habit of the polar bear to move slowly.

Palestinian sources affirmed that according to their information, during the next 3 months the Soviet Union will prepare circumstances to restore diplomatic relations with Israel, and that with the restoration of those relations with socialist countries will be restored. The Soviets say that with the restoration of those relations they will be more free to participate in efforts to solve the Middle East problem.

BAHRAIN

Industry Minister Discusses GPIC Activities

GF171659 Manama WAKH in English 1630 GMT 17 Aug 85

[Text] Manama, 17 Aug (WAKH) — Bahraini Minister of Development and Industry and Acting State Minister for Cabinet Affairs Yusuf Ahmad al-Shirawi said that the Gulf Petrochemical Industry Company (GPIC) is "an example that embody [as received] the reality of Gulf cooperation."

In a statement published today by the Bahraini weekly *AL-ADWA'*, on the occasion of the first consignment shipped, al-Shirawi said GPIC had gained a great benefit from Saudi Arabia and Kuwait.

Available markets have been provided to the company following the coordination which took place between the Saudi company, the Kuwaiti company and GPIC. This coordination shows that the Kuwaiti company should market the ammonia and the Saudi company should market methanol, he said.

On coordination between GPIC and other companies, Mr al-Shirawi said that GPIC had benefited from experience, facilities and other available utilities of the Bahrain Petroleum Company (BAPCO).

Mr al-Shirawi stressed that the company had finished the construction stage and entered the experimental production stage that extends to several months, to ascertain the right specifications and management before being officially handed over.

Mr al-Shirawi praised the role played by the consultants and contractors.

A Norwegian ship loaded with 15 thousand tonnes of methanol and ammonia for the European and world markets, last Thursday.

KUWAIT

Iraqi Minister of State Arrives for Visit

LD171848 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1825 GMT 17 Aug 85

[Excerpts] Kuwait 17 Aug (KUNA) — The Iraqi minister of state and member of the RCC, Mr Hashim 'Aqrawi, and an accompanying delegation arrived in Kuwait this evening on a several-day visit. Mr 'Aqrawi will have talks tomorrow morning with the speaker of the National Assembly, Mr Ahmad 'Abd al-Aziz al-Sa'dun concerning bilateral parliamentary relations.

Delegation Meets Speaker

JN181550 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1500 GMT 18 Aug 85

[Text] Kuwait — Hashim 'Aqrawi, minister of state and member of the Iraqi National Assembly, and an accompanying delegation today met with Ahmad 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Sa'dun, speaker of the Kuwaiti National Assembly. Later, 'Arawi made a statement to INA in which he said: This visit, which has produced positive results, is aimed at strengthening bilateral ties between the Iraqi National Assembly and the Kuwaiti National Assembly.

'Aqrawi added: During the meeting we discussed an Iraqi plan regarding attending the International Parliamentary Union conference with a unified stand on the Iraq-Iran war. We also discussed Iraq's call for security and peace from a position of strength in accordance with the conditions and concepts previously announced by President Saddam Husayn.

'Aqrawi said: We sensed a fraternal response to Iraq from the Kuwaiti National Assembly speaker, who expressed his approval and support for the Iraqi plan to be presented to the International Parliamentary Union.

The meeting also reviewed the current Arab situation, the crucial challenges facing the Arab nation, and means of achieving Arab solidarity in order to cope with these challenges. The meeting was also attended by the Iraqi charge d'affaires in Kuwait.

Papers, Commentaries Discuss Khark Island Attack

AL-SIYASAH on Attack

GF171652 Manama WAKH in English 1530 GMT 17 Aug 85

[From press review]

[Excerpt] Doha, 17 Aug (WAKH) — Commenting on Iraqi attack of Iran's Island of Khark, Kuwaiti daily *AL-SIYASAH* pointed out that the Iraqi attack shows it is time to make the Iranian leaders change their attitude and look instead to the interests of their people and their neighbours.

The paper said that Iraq attacked Khark because it views the island as an important strategic target but Iraq restrained itself from attacking it under Arab and foreign pressures so as not to prolong the war and to give Iran the opportunity to respond to Iraqi peace calls and world mediation efforts.

Iran's stubborness over the past five years (of the war) has cost the region a great deal, the daily said.

The newspaper affirmed that the end of the Gulf war does not only concern the Iraqi people, but the people of the entire region as well as the rest of the world.

Warning on Retaliation

GF190730 Kuwait AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 17 Aug 85 pp 1, 21

[Editorial: "Gulf Caution and Iranian Contingencies"]

[Excerpts] A matter that arouses suspicion is Iran's silence after the oil drained out of its Khark Island and turned into a fire that either is still aglow or has changed into black water floating over the waves in the Gulf.

Perhaps the silence is to cover up the scandal and defeat, or maybe it is to bide time to think about what comes next. Iraq's strike is being discussed throughout the world and was the highlight of news and reports. It is the most important incident in the war. It not only affects the entire region, but reaches the world as well, particularly the industrial world, which imports the majority of its oil through the Gulf and its ports, tankers, and pipelines.

And the world has not forgotten Iran's warnings and threats whether against the Strait of Hormuz or against oil sites and wells. Iran has loudly warned all the oil states against any "attack" on Khark. It openly and abnormally included almost everybody in this threat, should it be prevented from exporting and confined to importing oil. It was not only an "attack", but a crushing operation which flattened the steel of the reservoirs to the ground and the veins of export were cut because 80 percent of Iranian oil comes from the lost island. This percentage has become void for at least an unforeseen period and perhaps can be considered numbers buried in the ground with the wells and oil fields.

Thus, Iranian revenge is undoubtedly imminent. The Arab Gulf countries must make the greatest degree of preparations and remain in a maximum state of alert, because Iran will not hesitate to do something unusual, or even usual. The GCC states should cooperate among themselves to foil all Iranian plans and all its vengeful ideas, for despite the weakness of its Air Force and its limited capabilities, it still has not reached the stage of impotency.

There will be a reaction. This reaction will likely be dramatic and incredible. Therefore, the region will face new dangers that will go beyond regional boundaries; the situation will have an international impact, considering the region's international importance and its sensitive location for the East and the West.

This irritating development — against which the Gulf countries warned a long time ago or even since the beginning of the war — will remain linked to the Iranian stance. Even if Tehran does not respond to the lethal strike it sustained in Khark, the continuation of the war in itself will lead to this very result and will consequently trigger international conflicts. This is exactly what we have warned against, particularly as Iran might resort to the saying: "Upon me and my enemies, God". In the past we noted the difficulty of dealing with the desperate; today we talk about the reckless, who will try to inflict harm in every direction to prove their power even if this is at the expense of those who have nothing to do with their recklessness and desperation.

Despite this, we still call on Iran, in the voice of righteousness, of the religion that joins us, and of the links between us, to stop this crazy war, so that everybody can enjoy peace — peace which Iraq has called for — out of strong will and not out of weakness.

Further Warnings

LD180856 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0715 GMT 18 Aug 85

[Text] Kuwait, 18 Aug (KUNA) — In today's issue, *AL-SAYISAH* warns Iran against retaliating for the Iraqi strike on its oil terminal on Khark Island and writes "that the deterrent potentials are on the alert in the states of the region; potentials which are sufficient to render Iran's wishes of retaliation impossible." It says that by striking at Khark Island last Thursday, Iraq "has carried out an operation which it had been contemplating for a long time and had timed it perfectly. Iran is very much mistaken if it is contemplating retaliation. The states overlooking the Gulf are capable now of bringing double retaliation. Indeed if Iran is thinking of retaliating it will open up against itself a wide front that makes it impossible for it to meet its military requirements."

The paper points out that those who are benefiting from the continuation of the Gulf war are the world financial circles which are really interested in seeing Khark stop exporting together with the Gulf states even for a temporary period so that these circles can chase after their debts from certain Latin American and African countries. It points out that "Iran does not want to understand this point or realize it. Whether it likes it or not, Iran, by its policy, is executing a plan in the service of world capitalism."

It adds that it is painful that there is no "Iranian mentality that one can talk to about these critical subjects. The rational people there are not in control and are not in an influential, responsible position, and consequently they are remote from the centers of decisionmaking."

It asserts that the opportunity is now there to restore the severed amity between the peoples of the region and the Iranian people by consolidating the peace-inclined current and deepening it. "This is the wish of the peoples of this region who are looking for a peaceful way to restore their cultural structure affected by the terrible war."

Timing of Raid Termed 'Apt'

GF181122 Kuwait ARAB TIMES in English 17 Aug 85 p 6

["Opinion" by Ahmad al-Jarallah: "A Timely Raid for a Change in Attitude"]

[Text] The Iraqi military communique that announced the destruction of Iran's Khark Island last night has now been supported by international news agencies.

Khark Island has been an important Iranian target for Iraq since the beginning of the war but Iraq had restrained itself from attacking it under Arab and foreign pressure so as not to expand the war and to give Iran a chance to accept Iraqi peace calls and mediation efforts all over the world.

But Iran's stubborness over the past five years has cost the region a great deal. Iranian policy has become reprehensible in the eyes of the states in the Gulf and Arab Peninsula, as well as in the rest of the world which cooperates with this region, economically and in other ways.

Terrorism has spread because of Iran's failure to end the war, until it has now become part and parcel of a war which is painful and ugly to all. Indeed, terrorism has expanded to an extent that it now has its own agencies and decision-makers who have built up a flourishing trade from it.

Iraq's timing for its attack on Khark was apt because Iran no longer enjoys the strength it once had. It said once that the destruction of Khark would mean the closure of the Hormuz Strait and that it would spread destruction throughout the region.

But Iran is now incapable of opening more fronts for a number of reasons. The most important being prevailing international circumstances.

It pains Iraq and President Saddam Husayn to see Khark's destruction, and it was a difficult decision for President Saddam to take.

But it was Iran which wanted the war to be destructive, and it should therefore bear the responsibility for the increased political tension in a region whose people want to live peacefully with each other.

Islam supports the battle against a country which rejects peace when all call for it.

The Iranian people, who once took revenge on the Shah when his rule was oppressive for them, will take a greater revenge against those who led them on the path of destruction.

Iran and those who stand by it, will now understand the meaning of destruction.

The island is Iran's economic artery, through which it obtained revenue to buy arms at several times higher than the market price. This money went on commission to those who arranged the arms purchases. While these people were accumulating their huge commissions, the Iranian people were paying for it with their blood.

The end to this war concerns not only the Iraqi people, but the people of the entire region as well as the rest of the world.

The Iraqi attack shows it is the time to make the Iranian leaders change their attitude and look instead to the interests of their people and of their neighbours.

Health Minister on Pollution After Khark Attack

GF171302 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0905 GMT 17 Aug 85

[Text] Kuwait, 17 Aug (WAKH) — Dr 'Abd al-Rahman 'Abdallah al-'Awadi, Kuwaiti minister of public health and planning and president of the regional Organization for the Protection of Maritime Environment in the Arabian Gulf has affirmed that Kuwait is following any developments which may result from recent events on the battlefront and the threat of pollution that the Iraqi destruction of Iran's Khark Island last Thursday may pose to the Gulf.

In an interview published today in the Kuwaiti newspaper *AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM*, the Kuwaiti public health and planning minister said: We are keeping watch with our instruments in the Gulf countries, particularly the pollution control center in Bahrain. We have ordered a comprehensive survey of the area and we expect an answer within the next 24 hours. Following that, based on the replies and results we get, it will be decided whether to issue a statement on pollution developments.

Iraq announced last Thursday that its combat planes hit Khark Island, the Iranian oil-exporting center, and turned it into "ashes". Dr al-'Awadi pointed out that for the past year the organization has been prepared to follow up any possible developments. He said: Every day we receive numerous reports on pollution resulting from several causes.

On cooperation among the countries of the region, Minister al-'Awadi affirmed: We currently cooperate with numerous parties to follow developments regarding any pollution that may threaten the environment and territorial waters of the Gulf countries. We also watch the Kuwaiti shores and cooperate with numerous parties, such as oil companies, the coastal guard center, and the Kuwaiti Armed Forces.

Columnist Ridicules PNSF's Alliance with Iran

GF171555 Kuwait AL-WATAN in Arabic 16 Aug 85 p 8

[From the "Arab Horizons" column by Fa'iq 'Abd al-Karim: "Iraq, Palestine, and Sinimmar's Reward"]

[Excerpts] The Palestinian National Salvation Front [PNSF] delegation, led by Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha], has left Tehran after receiving a promise that the Iranian Government will contribute $5 million to the PNSF toward reconstructing the Palestinian camps in Lebanon, which Amal destroyed over the heads of their occupants. Abu Musa has been quoted as saying that Iran recognizes the PNSF, thus becoming the first non-Arab country to do so.

When the PNSF delegation was in Tehran, the Lebanese newspaper *AL-SAFIR* quoted Abu Musa as saying that his visit to Iran was to consolidate ties of cooperation between the Iranian revolution and the Palestinian resistance in order to confront the existing alliance among Jordan, Egypt, and Iraq.

AL-SAFIR cannot be accused of attributing false remarks to Abu Musa or to Iran. The newspaper's sympathy with the PNSF, Iran, Amal, and other parties which support Iran in its war against Iraq is known and cannot be denied because of the reports it has published over the past 5 years. Our question now is: Has Iraq spared any effort to confront the Zionist invasion of Palestine since a national government was established in Iraq and since the Iraqis began their own government system and Army?

Does Iraq deserve as payment for its heroic and honorable stands on behalf of the Arabs' first cause that the PNSF ally itself with Tehran in order to plot and conspire against it? Does the visit by Abu Musa and his delegation to Iran mean anything other than the PNSF's support for Tehran in its hostile stand against Iraq, particularly when we know that neither the PNSF nor Iran can harm the slightest part of Jordan or Egypt after Iran and the PNSF have announced their alliance against the wronged Amman-Cairo-Baghdad alliance?

Iraq is the Arab country which has held steadfast against aggression and which has heroically defended the Arab nation's eastern gate. It will not betray its honorable past, its bright future, and its firm stands and principles which faithfully advocate the future of the entire Arab nation and the future of Palestine, the heart of the Arab homeland. This is despite the stands of those who choose to or are forced to give Sinimmar's reward to Iraq for what it has done for its nation's stake.

Ships, Companies Boycotted for Israeli Ties

GF171728 Manama WAKH in English 1645 GMT 17 Aug 85

[Text] Kuwait, 17 Aug (WAKH) — A Liberian ship, four Spanish ships and an Indian company have been put on the black list by the Arab Boycott of Israel Bureau in Kuwait, a release said here Saturday.

The release issued by the bureau said the Liberian ship "Ensis," owned by Lepton Shipping Corp. will be boycotted and banned from harboring at Kuwaiti ports.

The Spanish company Recorvi S.A. was also boycotted because it imports chemicals from Israel, the release said adding that importing of chemicals from that company has been banned as well as from all its branches, including Impex Quimica S.A., Immobiliaria Condal S.A. and Investicacion Tecnica Aplicada S.A.

The Spanish company Rio Jarama S.A. in which Israelis and persons of Zionist leanings are holding stocks was blacklisted by the bureau, as well as all its branches, the release said.

Another Spanish company, Degem Systems Espanola, has been blacklisted for marketing Israeli-made weapons in Africa and Latin America, the release said.

All the branches of that company are also to be treated similarily, the bureau said in its release.

The fourth Spanish company to be blacklisted was Industrias Aronval S.A., because its owners are of Israeli nationality and because the company imports electronic equipment and spare parts for computers from Israel.

All the branches of that company are to be blacklisted accordingly, the release said.

On the other hand an Indian firm, Utter Bharat Metal Products, has been boycotted for importing zinc ash from Israel.

All branches of the Indian company are also to be blacklisted including Poly Plast, Swastic Metal Works, and Upper India.

Entry, Exit Restricted to 12 Border Points

LD181648 Kuwait KUNA in English 1532 GMT 18 Aug 85

[Text] Kuwait, Aug 18 (KUNA) — Interior Minister Sheikh Nawaf al Ahmad Sunday restricted movement in and out of Kuwait in 12 points.

The ministerial order stipulated that entry into and departure out of Kuwait was to be limited to the enlisted 12 border points.

These were listed as follows:

Kuwait International Airport and the border points of (al Nuwaisib) al Salmi and al ‘Abdali.

The other points were listed as the ports of Shu‘ayba, South Al Ahmadi, North al Ahmadi, Ra's al-Zawr Al Shuwaykh, Al Doha, Failaka and Mina ‘Abdallah.

Interior Minister on Combatting Terrorism

GF181618 Manama WAKH in English 1515 GMT 18 Aug 85

[Text] Al-Dammam, 18 Aug (WAKH) — A Kuwaiti senior official Sunday re-affirmed that the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries are capable of defending themselves against terrorism.

In an interview with the Saudi daily *AL-YAWM* published here today, Kuwaiti Interior Minister Shaykh Nawwaf al-Ahmad al-Sabah said that reports of a so-called security vacuum in the Gulf region are unfounded, noting that such rumours are passed by those powers wishing to dominate the region.

He said that meetings of the GCC interior ministers, scheduled for September, will deal with means of combatting terrorism in the region, emphasizing the utmost need to have security coordination in this field.

On the outcome of investigations on the attack against H.H. the Kuwaiti amir's motorcade and the series of explosions in two public cafes in Kuwait, Shaykh Nawwaf said that investigation in these crimes are still under way and the time is not ripe yet to announce theoutcome of those investigations.

He added that the attacks in Kuwait "are the price for our abidance to our principles and way of living, which made Kuwait a refuge for those who can not find freedom of opinion, security or stability in their countries."

He stressed that "those who think that such acts will dissuade us from our principles are mistaken," noting that the Interior Ministry has started a series of security measures that will put limit to such acts.

On Kuwait's security plan, the Kuwaiti official said that it allows for a significant role by citizens and honest residents as well as various establishments to improve security measures.

The terrorism which occurred lately in Kuwait has also hit some GCC countries and the world in general suffers from terrorist practices, hence it is only natural that Kuwait is affected, Shaykh Nawwaf said.

On the question of state-supported terrorism, the interior minister expressed regret that "terrorism witnessed by the world is an organized terror that is sponsored and patronized by some countries because it is their only means to achieve their illegal goals", affirming that Kuwait will not hesitate to reveal the identity of any state involved in terrorist acts to undermine the security of Kuwait.

Shaykh Nawwaf said that it is difficult to eradicate world terrorism but it could be limited through the international community's cooperation to encircle the countries which export or patronize terrorism.

Finance Minister On Investment, Dinar Strength

GF161547 Manama WAKH in English 1535 GMT 15 Aug 85

[Text] London, 15 Aug (WAKH) — Kuwait's Finance and Economy Minister Jasim al-Khurafi has said in case of a deterioration at the international oil markets Kuwait will naturally concentrate on its investments.

In an interview to be published Saturday by the Arab- language *AL-TADHAMUN* magazine the minister said Kuwait has plans and ideas for the development of revenues of its investments. Al-Khurafi denied the reports which claimed that the Kuwaiti dinar has been devalued and said "The value of the dinar is very strong at the domestic and international markets."

He added that the strength of the Kuwaiti currency is due to "its attachment to the country's financial status which is strong and reliable."

On the crisis of Al-Manakh, the minister pointed out that this crisis has placed the Kuwaiti dinar in a better position locally, because its purchasing value is now better than before the crisis.

Concerning the economic results realized by the GCC, he said the results so far achieved are below our ambitions.

QATAR

Unexploded Bomb Believed on Attacked Ship

GF190522 Manama GULF DAILY NEWS in English 19 Aug 85 pp 1, 3

[Excerpts] A Belgian oil products carrier hit in an apparent Iranian air attack in the Gulf was anchored off Doha last night and unconfirmed reports said there was an unexploded bomb aboard the kerosene-laden vessel.

The Belgian-registered Naess Leopard radioed at 10.06 am yesterday morning that it had been attacked by unidentified aircraft and hit near the funnel some 25 miles east of Qatar, shipping sources said.

The sources said the recently-commissioned Naess Leopard had made for Qatari waters under its own power, despite apparent damage to its navigational equipment, but had not been allowed to enter Doha harbour.

There were no reports of casualties in the attack, but it was thought that an unexploded bomb may be still aboard the ship, whose mainly Belgian crew had been taken off.

SAUDI ARABIA

Papers Comment on Murphy Middle East Tour

GF161704 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1155 GMT 16 Aug 85

[Excerpt] Riyadh 16 Aug (SPA) — The newspapers *'UKAZ* and *AL-RIYAD* today discussed the tour being undertaken by Richard Murphy, U.S. assistant secretary of state for the region.

'UKAZ states that Murphy's current mission — which began with a visit to Jordan, then Israel — constitutes an exploratory mission designed to exchange views and set the groundwork for dialogue between a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation and a U.S. delegation. Stressing that despite this, dialogue is not itself a goal — according to the Arabs who envisage it as an introductory step to holding an international peace conference — the paper indicates that this step faces many impediments and obstacles. Enquiring as to whether the United States will accept the idea of holding an international peace conference, the paper states that it depends on the success and usefulness of this dialogue. The paper points out that it is not yet clear whether Washington has accepted the idea of holding the international conference, which makes the idea of dialogue subject to ambiguity and vagueness.

AL-RIYAD states that Israel tries to announce its apprehension over Murphy's visit and his meetings with Jordanian and Palestinian members of the delegation — which constitutes the beginning of a dialogue with the United States. The United States has resisted earlier official meetings with the Palestinians claiming that they are a minority which accepts only the destruction of Israel according to old claims that the U.S. Government considered representative of Palestinians.

Israeli Objection Noted

GF170646 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 17 Aug 85

[From the press review]

[Text] The U.S. assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs continues his talks in Cairo today with Egyptian officials to discuss preparations for the U.S.-Jordanian-Palestinian dialogue. This follows his meeting with strong objections from officials in the Zionist entity.

Commenting on this mission, the newspaper *AL-MADINAH* says: The current tour of Richard Murphy, U.S. assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs, in the region has reaffirmed the Arab stand on peace efforts and also the Israeli stand.

The paper points out that Israel has responded to all peace initiatives not merely by rejection, but has followed up this rejection with hostile military operations and arbitrary actions. It has continued its policy of settlement building and encouraged Zionist terrorism against Arab citizens in the occupied Arab territories. In confirmation of this shameful stand, negative statements were made by the leaders of the Israeli enemy on Murphy's tour. During their talks with him, they informed him of their rejection of any joint U.S.-Jordanian-Palestinian meeting.

Trip Seen as 'Failure'

LD172357 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 17 Aug 85

[Husayn al-Askari commentary]

[Text] U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy, the American envoy to the Middle East, during his encounters with an Israeli official within the framework of his current visit to the Middle East, has faced intense pressures over U.S. peace initiative for the region.

The Israeli stance vis-a-vis peace is still the same stance which has been the starting point of the Israeli entity's strategy not only since the first day of its establishment upon the occupied Arab land, but since it was put forward as a Zionist idea by the First Zionist Herzl at the Babylon conference at the end of the last century. It is the stance of usurping by force, usurping everything that can consolidate their occupation position (?by increasing) the number of those who are coming to Palestine, even if this is against the interests of their allies and friends in the West. Thus, it is not strange to see that the American move for finding peace in the Middle East is met by a wall of Israeli rejection and the policy of usurping, which the Israelis are accustomed to. The American envoy has faced an Israeli rejection for merely thinking of talking to the Palestinians, even if this is within a joint delegation with Jordan. If this rejection was aimed at the list of members of the Palestinian delegation it is only to be expected, because the Israelis have found in this an excuse for their barren position. Contrast this with the Arab position, which is open to the efforts of peace with a civilized outlook and a historical commitment to world peace and stability, which has burned all the cards of the Israeli game and left the authority of occupation resorting to tricks which have already been exposed. They are playing with borrowed time, as they say.

The Arabs have offered, since the second Fes summit, all that they can offer for peace in the region in line with their civilized and historic commitment as a nation with a long history of humanity and the stability and the security of the world. The joint Jordanian-Palestinian agreement has become, together with the moves that have stemmed up from it vis-a-vis the concerned parties with the problem of the Middle East, as the Moroccan monarch, His Majesty King Hassan II, described it at the latest Arab emergency summit — a tactical move to be taken by Jordan and the PLO within an Arab strategy, with its starting points determined by the Fes summit. Thus, it is possible to say that corresponding with Washington's torment at the Israeli position and its stubborness, that the American Administration is now faced with the results of its pampering policy towards Israel.

In order to come out of this impasse, the American Administration has to resort to exerting pressure in order to secure at least a minimal Israeli response. This seems to be a matter far from the reach of the American role in the region for two reasons: First, as has already been stated, is the usurping strategy and policy of forces, which are the bases for establishment of the Israeli entity. Second, is the existence of two political powers at the top of the Israeli authority, which are the Labor Party and the Likud grouping, which negatively affects the possibility of reaching an Israeli decision or a stable stance.

Thus, Richard Murphy's failure in his mission with the Israelis was a surprise to no one. In light of this, we can wonder how long would Washington wait for Israel before it is ready to correct its position by putting the horse in front of the cart.

'UKAZ Views Visit

GF180904 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0700 GMT 18 Aug 85

[Excerpt] Riyadh, 18 Aug (SPA) — The newspaper *'UKAZ* comments on the visit to the region by U.S. envoy Murphy. It points out that through this visit the U.S. Administration wanted to make the parties to the conflict feel that it is greatly concerned with giving impetus to the peace process at a time when observers assert that the United States wants to freeze the situation until the Soviet-U.S. summit between Reagan and Gorbachev.

The paper says that Murphy did not carry new ideas capable of reinvigorating the situation which has been marked by Israeli rejection of Palestinians to a joint dialogue and its initial rejection of such a dialogue between the United States and the Palestinians. It says that in view of this fact, it is not expected that Washington will be able to make Israel abandon its intransigence which has reached the stage of dictating conditions to U.S. policy itself.

The paper urges Washington to adopt a position toward peace that is appropriate for its international standing in its capacity as one of the two giants in this world. The paper says that Murphy's future visit to the region will prove that U.S. policy is not guided by Israel, as his latest visit appears to indicate.

Statement on Replacing Pilgrimage Ceremonies

GF181954 Riyadh Television Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 18 Aug 85

[Statement issued by the Saudi Arabian Royal Protocol Department]

[Text] Out of the officials' concern for the safety of the leaders and members of the Islamic countries' delegations and the visitors of God's holy mosque, and out of their desire to enable them to attend the annual ceremonies at a time possible for all after visiting Medina and performing the rites, honorable royal instructions have been issued replacing the ceremonies which will be held the evening of 6 dhi al-hijjah [22 August] by the great annual ceremonies, which will be headed and sponsored by the guardian of the two holy mosques, His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, at 1000 on 11 dhi al-hijjah 1405 [27 August] this year and in the next years, God willing.

Amir of Mecca Washes Ka'bah on Behalf of King

GF170600 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 17 Aug 85

[Text] On behalf of the king, His Royal Highness Prince Majid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, amir of Mecca, washed the Holy Ka'bah. Officials, heads of pilgrimage missions, and ambassadors of Islamic countries to Saudi Arabia attended the ceremony.

Nigerian Official Arrives for Pilgrimage

GF181616 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1615 GMT 18 Aug 85

[Text] Medina, 18 Aug (SPA) — Major General Abdulbaqi Tondi, president of the Nigerian Supreme Council and prime minister [name and title as received], arrived in Medina from his country today. He is coming to do a pilgrimage and to visit the prophet's holy mosque.

He was received at the airport by Sa'd Nasir al-Sudayri, secretary of the Medina Amirate; Major General Muhammad al-Kharbush, commander of the Medina region; Brigadier General Sadiq Zayni, acting police commander of the Medina region; 'Abd al-'Aziz Ilyas, director of the Royal Protocol Department in Medina; and Audo (Skerce), Nigerian ambassador to the kingdom.

PDRY

Supreme Council Delegation Leaves for YAR

GF181422 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 18 Aug 85

[Text] The side from the southern part of the homeland in the Secretariat of the Yemeni Supreme Council, led by Brother Mahmud 'Abdallah 'Ushaysh, minister of state for unity affairs, left Aden for Sanaa this morning.

In a statement to ANA, Brother 'Ushaysh said that he is carrying a message from Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, to his brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress. The message deals with the continuous coordination and consultation between the two leaderships of both parts of the homeland on various national and Arab issues of mutual concern, and the efforts exerted for providing a coexistence and unity of the people and the Yemeni land.

He added that during his visit, the Yemeni Supreme Council Secretariat will hold meetings to discuss preparations for the joint ministerial committee, which is scheduled to convene in the near future. He said that the ministerial committee meetings, which will convene in Sanaa, will discuss various unity activities undertaken since the meeting of the session of the joint ministerial committee in Aden. The meeting will also discuss the level of implementation of the decisions of the Yemeni Supreme Council during its third session, which convened in Sanaa last December and which witnessed tangible economic and cultural activities.

He was seen off at the airport by Brother Muhsin 'Ali Yasir, deputy state minister for unity affairs, and 'Abduh Ghalib 'Ubadi, director of the Minister's Office.

YAR

PDRY Supreme Council Delegation Arrives

GF181424 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 18 Aug 85

[Excerpt] The members of the side of the southern part of the homeland in the Secretariat of the Yemeni Supreme Council, led by Brother Mahmud 'Abdallah 'Ushaysh, minister of state for unity affairs, arrived in Sanaa today on a visit to the northern part of the homeland. The visit will last several days.

During his visit, the minister will deliver a message to Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, from Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium in the southern part of the homeland, on coordination and consultation between the leaderships of the two parts of Yemen regarding various issues of mutual interest.

U.S. Mideast Envoy Murphy Visits Cairo

Arrives 16 Aug

NC161747 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 16 Aug 85

[Text] President Muhammad Husni Mubarak will meet with U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy tomorrow. Murphy arrived in Egypt this evening for a 2-day visit as part of his tour of the region.

Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid will hold talks with the U.S. envoy tomorrow. They will review the results of Murphy's discussions in Jordan and Israel. 'Abd al-Majid will explain Egypt's views on the importance of giving momentum to the peace process in order to achieve a comprehensive solution.

Received by Mubarak

NC171009 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 17 Aug 85

[Text] President Muhammad Husni Mubarak today received Richard Murphy, U.S. assistant secretary of state for Middle Eastern affairs and envoy of President Ronald Reagan. Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid and the U.S. ambassador in Cairo attended the meeting.

Murphy arrived in Cairo yesterday on a 2-day visit as part of his current tour of the Middle East.

'Abd al-Majid Views Talks

NC171721 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 17 Aug 85

[Text] U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy left Alexandria this afternoon following a 1-day visit to Egypt. During his visit, he was received by President Husni Mubarak and held talks with Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid on developments in the Middle East situation.

Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid told the radio correspondent that his talks with Murphy were fruitful and dealt with the U.S. envoy's meetings in Jordan and Israel. He added that communications with the United States will continue in order to pursue peace efforts.

The radio correspondent learned that during the talks, Egypt stressed the need for a continued U.S. role if peace is to be achieved in the region. Despite the difficulties it is encountering, Egypt believes there are positive indications with regard to those peace efforts.

Rushdi Says Al-Qadhdhafi Planning 'Operations'

NC180810 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0720 GMT 18 Aug 85

[Text] Cairo, 18 Aug (MENA) — According to Interior Minister Major General Ahmad Rushdi, there is accumulating evidence that Libyan Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi is planning several operations in Egypt.

In a statement published in today's edition of *AL-SIYASI*, Rushdi says that his ministry is fully aware of Al-Qadhdhafi's plots and is dealing appropriately with them. *AL-SIYASI* points out that the Libyan colonel is seeking to eliminate Libyan politicians living in Egypt.

Further on Expulsion of Workers From Libya

Libya Extends Deadline

NC170529 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2155 GMT 16 Aug 85

[Text] Cairo, 16 Aug (MENA) — The newspaper *AKHBAR AL-YAWM* says that the Libyan authorities have decided to extend the deadline for the departure of Egyptian workers from Libya until 20 August, the day before 'Id al-Adha.

The paper says in its Saturday issue that 500 Egyptians and their families have returned to Egypt from Libya through the Al-Sallum border post. Most of these Egyptians are artisans and workmen. They arrived in Egypt without passports on the instructions of the Libyan authorities. They have not received their financial entitlements in full. The recording equipment and electric appliances they bought in Libya were taken away from most of them.

The returning workers said that Al-Qadhdhafi is expelling the Egyptians, Tunisians, and Algerians, but is allowing citizens from Latin America, Cuba, and some of the communist Eastern bloc countries which help the Libyan regime, to stay.

The returnees noted that Libya is facing a financial crisis as a result of its huge expenditure on Eastern bloc experts who hold important positions in Al-Qadhdhafi's private guard, the army, and the air force. This crisis can be seen in the slump in the commercial markets and banks and in the unavailability of fresh foodstuffs. This situation has forced the Libyan regime to introduce ration cards for the distribution of basic foodstuffs among the Libyan people, although Libya is an oil producing country.

820 Workers Arrive

NC171032 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0952 GMT 17 Aug 85

[Text] Alexandria, 17 Aug (MENA) — Cypriot tourist vessel *Mediterranean Sea* arrived in Alexandria today with 820 Egyptian workers, including 300 children. They have returned to Egypt from Libya for good. Major General Anwar Hijazi, chairman of the port authority, issued instructions to port employees to speed up their entry procedures and to help them get to the governorates to which they belong.

Foreign Ministry Studying Issue

NC181355 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1315 GMT 18 Aug 85

[Text] Cairo, 18 Aug (MENA) — A responsible Foreign Ministry source today said that that ministry is currently studying Libyan statements on the expulsion of Egyptian workers from Libya. The source added that Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid declared Egypt's stance on the issue in his statement to the Egyptian expatriates conference held recently in Cairo. 'Abd al-Majid affirmed that Egypt will not allow the rights of the Egyptian workers in Libya to be violated. He said Egypt will act to safeguard all those workers' rights.

Labor Unions Denounce Expulsion

NC171705 Cairo Domestic in Arabic 1400 GMT 17 Aug 85

[Text] Egypt's General Federation of Labor Unions today denounced the Libyan regime's arbitrary measures and provocative practices against the thousands of Egyptian workers in that country. These measures included terminating their work contracts, repatriating them immediately, refusing to transfer their savings to their homeland, and confiscating their properties.

The federation called on the ILO, the Arab Labor Organization, and the International Committee on Human Rights to take effective action to protect workers in Libya, to safeguard their rights, and to put an end to these arbitrary practices and measures against workers in Libya in general, and Egyptian workers in particular.

AL-AKHBAR Condemns Expulsion

NC180616 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2145 GMT 17 Aug 85

[Text] Cairo, 17 Aug (MENA) — The newspaper *AL-AKHBAR* has condemned the arbitrary actions of the Libyan regime against workers from Tunisia, Algeria, and Egypt working in Libya. It said that Egypt opens its arms to its returning sons and that the country needs them to work in its many projects.

In its Sunday issue, the paper stresses that the sons of the Egyptian people who extended a helping hand to the Libyan people and several other Arab states were actually doing what their culture and civilization dictated.

AL-AKHBAR says: We must not tax our brains thinking about the childish actions and reckless conduct of Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, who has gone so far as to expel the workers and confiscate their money, which they saved after several years of sweat and effort, because only an abnormal man is capable of such stupid actions.

The paper refers to the illogical excuse given for the expulsion of these workers, namely, that they refused to relinquish their citizenship and obtain Libyan citizenship instead. It says the main reason for this action, which was thought up by the colonel, is the huge debt that Libya has accumulated because of the drop in oil revenues and the foolish policies of Al-Qadhdhafi, who gives shelter to terrorist leaders in Libya, stockpiles weapons, and provides arms to organizations outside Libya at the expense of the Libyan people.

Commentary on Libyan Reasoning

NC181619 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 18 Aug 85

[Bahiy al-Din Shu'ayb commentary: "We Must Not Remain Silent About Al-Qadhdhafi's Crimes Against Arab Citizens"]

[Text] Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's decision to expel hundreds of thousands of Egyptian, Tunisian, Algerian, and Sudanese workers reveals the mentality of Libya's ruler. The decision also confronts us with a ruler who behaves without moral, political or religious remorse. In our view, Al-Qadhdhafi's decree is merely a link in the chain of his terrorist acts against the Arab people.

Following the Libyan regime's continual failed attempts to escalate the acts of violence, liquidation, and assassinations, Al-Qadhdhafi has sought to exploit the general atmosphere created by reduced oil revenues. He has responded by expelling hundreds of thousands of Arab workers in order to create tension in the affected countries.

We want to affirm here that Al-Qadhdhafi's decision has nothing to do with any shortage of funds, because Libya's oil exports are still considerable and its revenue is pouring into the pockets of the arms merchants, mercenaries, and plotters. Al-Qadhdhafi drew up his plan based on the fact that Egypt, like other countries, is in a difficult economic position. Given those contrary conditions, Egypt continues to try its best to fulfill an ambitious economic plan and balance its payments. It is doing so by rationalizing consumption, limiting imports of luxury goods, as well as through other well-known economic measures.

Thus, in suddenly and provocatively expelling 100,000 Egyptian workers from Libya, Al-Qadhdhafi means to impose an additional and unaccounted for burden on the Egyptian national economy. He thinks that the returnees' food and commodity consumption will tax the local markets, thereby causing shortages. In addition, Al-Qadhdhafi circles believe that the arrival of 100,000 Egyptians, whose possessions and savings were seized, will create differences between them and the authorities. His goal is to make the workers believe that because Egypt refused to give in to the slogans of unity, Arab nationalism, and struggle against imperialism, the colonel was motivated to antagonize Egypt.

Naturally, such illusions on which the colonel bases his plots reveal his true colors to all the simple-minded Arabs. They were the ones who gave Libya their sweat and effort, and were rewarded with expulsion, insults, and the usurpation of their rights.

To sum up, Al-Qadhdhafi's plan is aimed at creating internal tension in Egypt as well as in other Arab countries. He thinks that such tension is the suitable atmosphere for seeking the overthrow of these governments. We, therefore, do not rule out the possibility that Al-Qadhdhafi has provided his agents and mercenaries with the necessary means to foster sedition and hatch plots so that the colonel may become the leader of all Arabs.

As a matter of fact, Al-Qadhdhafi's action is immoral by any standards. We maintain that the Libyan ruler has the right to decide whatever he wants, but first and foremost, he must respect the rights of the workers in his country. They have contributed to the construction of Libya's establishments and have transformed the backward desert into modern civilization. Also, international principles dictate that he should coordinate action with the concerned countries to facilitate dignified repatriation. To remain silent about Al-Qadhdhafi's decision to expel hundreds of thousands of Arab citizens, stripped of their entitlements and personal possessions, means remaining silent about an ugly crime against the Arab man's dignity.

Husayn Addresses Air Force Pilots in Ceremony

JN171641 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1505 GMT 17 Aug 85

[Speech by President Saddam Husayn to Air Force Pilots in Baghdad on 17 August — recorded]

[Text] Those honored today are my brothers the General Command members who planned and carried out the destruction of Khark Island, which was a major source of aggression and crime. I believe that the Iraqis, including some of their children, have long been asking if it is not high time to destroy Khark Island. This was also the question of journalists and the media in general, as well as of some politicians, who visited us. We have always answered them briefly by saying that when we find in the destruction of Khark Island a national and pan-Arab interest, we will do so with the determination of Iraq's men. The time was ripe after many postponements. All the reasons for the postponements were nonmilitary, being political and nonpolitical factors.

We did not talk about the destruction of Khark on a large scale in the past because we did not want to deprive our enemy of everything, as then everything would be lost for them and the Iranian regime would have no initiative to undertake peace steps. Analysis showed that our evaluation in this regard was incorrect, because this kind of enemy attaches no importance to Iranian property and wealth and it basically does not attach importance to Iranian blood. When the leadership found that the time and circumstances were proper, we depended on God and destroyed it.

The heroic Air Force men were the spearhead in delivering a fatal strike against this vile hostile artery. The men we honored today on behalf of the leadership were the planners and executors. They are enthusiastic and sensible men, just like all the valiant fighters in the Iraqi Armed Forces. We have always been inspired by the fact that we were right and were confident that God would help us once a decision was taken to destroy this island without serious sacrifice.

The results were greater than the expectations of the planners, and perhaps of the executors, although the executors' determination was of the highest class because we have always followed up their training and reports. We were always told that the executors were enjoying the highest degree of self-confidence and the highest degree of preparedness to sacrifice for the homeland in carrying out this duty because they realize, just like every other Iraqi, the value of this duty in war and its outcome and in the conflict between us and Iran and the outcome of this conflict. We thank God.

All the men who attacked Khark Island, whether among the attacking force or those who backed them, returned with their aircraft safely to the homeland. Not a single plane was scratched and not a single bullet was even fired against them by the defenses, which deluded a White House spokesman into saying that the Iraqis could not destroy the eastern jetty. Not a single bullet or rocket was fired by these heavy defenses. We thank God for His support and for the safe and triumphant return of our men. May God bless the planners and executors — the squadron men and others from another squadron, as well as the squadron commander.

I should say on this distinguished occasion, brethren, that the Armed Forces men are scoring victories everywhere. Your victory has distracted our attention from the victories of the II Army Corps men. We followed up the details of their fighting at a later time only because of our great joy over your victory and our follow-up of the details of your victory.

They tried to attack the IV Army Corps the day after your victory, but were also bitterly defeated. They resorted to the strategy of the so-called small assaults that can lead to great results from the south to the north. They would then attack a certain place and we would expel them. They would then say: We will try another place where we can achieve some sort of a result.

We were aware and had deduced that they might resort to this method a year and several months ago. We have made all the necessary preparations to counter such a strategy. We deduced that they would resort to this strategy immediately after we analyzed the results of the East Basra, East Maysan, and East Tigris battles. The only difference is that they embarked on a major battle in East Tigris before resorting to this strategy. They resorted to this method in a partial manner as a maneuver against our units, although we were following the situation with caution and vigilance and with accurate information about the enemy.

They imagined that this strategy would bring them results in a cumulative manner. They tried this in the East Tigris, IV Army Corps, II Army Corps, and northern operations sectors. They also returned from the north to the south. Whenever they arrived at any place they would be crushed and humiliated because they deserved to be humiliated. He who does not use his conscience to see his people's interests and human rights deserves to be humiliated. Their attempts have now reached the IV Army Corps sector. They might try the East Tigris or III Army Corps sectors or someplace in the north next. We do not want to say where they will try, although we generally know even with regard to minor operations.

Brothers, your victory in destroying Khark Island is part of the Armed Forces' process of comprehensive development. Every segment of the Armed Forces, thank God, records an unusual development in comparison with the already excellent standards in the not so distant past. The Armed Forces are better today than a month ago. A month ago they were better than a year ago. A year ago they were better than 2 years ago. The Iranian situation, in regard to their Armed Forces, policies, and economy, is exactly the opposite. We excel through the unity of our people, which is our essence, and through their willingness and sure determination to make all kinds of secrifices in order to preserve Iraq. We excel through our improving economic situation, our international reputation, and our prestige and relations with our Arab brothers and the region's states.

In contrast, the Iranian economy and policies are deteriorating. They are losing the Iranian people's support as a result of their aggressive acts. The position of their Armed Forces is deteriorating. Here I must say that whenever they take control of a small position by surprise, our Armed Froces exert their utmost to regain the position. Some battles would last several days.

Today's battles strengthen the people. The Iranians may achieve superiority by surprise or by some other means over defending units. This may happen because the front is more than 1,000 km long. They may achieve superiority in some places. However, when they arrive at a certain place, generally a company position and the Iranians rarely gain a firm position, our young men would counterattack. Some attackers would be killed, some would be captured, and others would flee.

For many reasons known to the Armed Forces, when we noticed some indication when we were inside Iranian territory, we made a decision, for reasons regarding the Arab and international arenas, to return to the international borders. I still remember when the II Army Corps commander came to us from his headquarters and told us that our situation was excellent, so why have we decided to withdraw. I told him that you must withdraw because this is an irrevocable decision.

However, it seems that God has made them and their hearts blind. God will make their situation a very bad one because even the farthest states in Africa, Asia, and Latin America say that the Iranian regime will never achieve its objective in this war. However, the Iranian officials do not realize these facts. Their case is like those beautiful women who have false pride and who make impossible conditions. They make all kinds of conditions but they stay unmarried. Later, they offer concessions but they also stay unmarried. They want to impose their conditions on Iraq as if they live in Baghdad. God willing, the day will come when the evil men in Iran will not have time even to shave their beards. God willing, you will see this day.

You will recall that some brothers asked at the beginning of the war when this dotard Khomeyni will die. I said that I asked God to allow him to live until he sees what his dirty hand has committed before he dies, until he tastes bitter defeat, until all the Iranain people who carried him from the airport to his place of residence take revenge on him and make him unable to walk in any of the Iranian streeets, and until he sees the results of the war by which he believed he could humiliate Iraq and its people. He begins to see the results. However, God willing, he will see worse results. After all, God knows what to do.

One day some brothers asked when Barzani, who killed many Iraqis, will die. I said I asked God that he will not die until he sees his defeat. He actually died outside Iraq and saw his defeat. He died after he was humiliated. Some people die in their homeland and among their people. However, they begged us to bury him in Iraq. We said bury him because we have nothing to do with him. God will punish him. We allowed them to bury him in Iraq. However, his Kurdish opponents desecrated his grave and they still do not know where his bones are. God willing, Khomeyni will face the same fate.

It is true that war needs sacrifices. However, thank God we do not exhaust ourselves in order to explain why we are continuing the war. We simply say this is Iraq and you must defend it. Every child, woman, and man understands this and fully believes in these words because we cannot safeguard our dignity, life, honor, and future if Iraq is humiliated and if its soil is defiled by occupation.

We are a people who cannot tolerate occupation. We would rather die a thousand times than see the day when a foreigner would come and run Iraq's affairs. Brethren, it is not only we who talk about the accomplishments of our Armed Forces and the great Iraqi people and their heroic Air Force. The whole world talks about them with a similar enthusiasm. Despite everything there remains a living conscience that passes judgments in cases of this sort. All have passed their judgment that Iraq is right and that the Iranian regime is on the side of falsehood, that it committed aggression against Iraq, and that its continuation of war is unjustifiable.

Greetings to the men who defended Iraq and made every Arab receive every Iraqi abroad with pride. The Arab citizen tells the Iraqi: You are carrying the principles of the entire Arab nation, as well as the picture of the nation we hope to see. You have made the foreigner who was previously confused by the words of Iraq and Iran know that Iraq is the country whose capital is Baghdad, with all its historical depth and with all the glory of the present.

God willing, you will always live in glory. Convey my greetings to the other units and bases and to all the heroic Air Force men. Everyone can call himself a hero, but what is important is that he is called so by the people. It is the Iraqis who call the Air Force heroic. Your people always take pride in you and trust you. They always believe that you can achieve more and more, even though your performance is always splendid.

There was discussion whether we should honor or punish a unit commander because he did not observe some safety measures, although his attention was drawn to this fact. I believe that a heroic deed should be honored, but if negligence is repeated, even during training, one has to censure. In all cases of enthusiasm, the men should not upset the sensible balance required between the desired enthusiasm and achieving the objective with the minimum sacrifice because we have no surplus Iraqi blood. All our blood is dear, but there is something dearer. Homeland, dignity, honor, and pride are dearer than blood.

When the men adopt all precautionary measures they will minimize bloodshed. Although it is not easy to get planes, we can with God's help get a plane for everyone in the Air Force. Good men need good planes. You perform and we prepare what is good for you. We will make your enemy always envy what you have. This comes through sound planning on the strategic level in international and Arab relations and in accordance with the national concept and national behavior inside Iraq — economic, political, and social behavior.

I believe that rarely do armies improve their performance, increase their weapons, and develop their equipment and weapons in such a protracted war like this one. Such cases are rare and some say such cases do not exist. Armies usually enter wars with greater efficiency and get out of them with less efficiency, including discipline. We thank God that we can say proudly that the Armed Forces' discipline during the war is greater than it was before the war. Our country is at war, but when people go to a hotel or restaurant they do not see people wearing military uniform or making trouble as we see in U.S., British, French, and Soviet films. During war times they had problems with society and with one another. Our society is disciplined, enlightened, and aware of the repercussions of bad behavior at a restaurant, hotel, or any other place in Iraq, even the farthest part of the front.

We are proud of the Armed Forces' member when we see him act like any other citizen. He sometimes acts more politely and with more discipline in ordinary social life. This is one of the secrets of real power, because this is one of the things that remains forever. We should not come out of the war with a disrupted society, haughty Armed Forces, and confused duties and rights in both behavior and implementation.

We should come out with a society in which all values are balanced and sound in both concepts and behavior. [Words indistinct] to tell us that someone driving his car rashly hit my car and did not obey the traffic police order to stop. One of the characteristics of heroism is modesty. The Armed Forces men know this. Every 2 or 3 months we hear of a simple violation that is less than what we saw in films about the First or Second World War. When we look at civilians' behavior we may see greater violations. We take pride in good behavior as much as we take pride in the results of the war.

We have men who have two or three medals of valor but who do not forget that had it not been for their people they would not have these medals. Their great people give inspiration to them. When the soldier returns, he sees his brothers, mother, children, and neighbors. All of them live with him at the front lifting his morale. They supply him with human and material support. The Iraqis are even ready to sacrifice in order to increase and improve their aircraft.

Greetings to the men who increased joy all over Iraq. I have heard that the people demonstrated everywhere as if they were celebrating a great feast. Actually, what you did was a great historic feat. Greetings to you. I wish you and your families every good and hope to see you and great Iraq in constant glory, God willing.

At Least 10 Tankers Hit in 15 Aug Khark Attack

JN161829 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1730 GMT 16 Aug 85

[Text] Reports from Bahrain say that yesterday's Iraqi raid on Khark Island hit and heavily damaged at least 10 oil tankers in the area. A radio operator on one of these ships said that the losses were grave and that one ship was burned and its crew transferred to boats. He said that more than 200 sailors left their damaged ships for lifeboats and that six Mirage planes had taken part in the raid.

Gulf and oil sources say that the big oil jetty east of the island was directly hit for the first time since the beginning of the Iraq-Iran war. Maritime officials in London say that the raid has definitely put the jetty out of operation, adding that the western jetty was not harmed and that the tankers that are loaded from it are still anchored, fully loaded, and ready to leave when given permission. This same jetty resumed operation a few months ago after a long period of repairs following an Iraqi raid in June 1984.

London insurance company circles say that three French-made Exocet missiles hit the Maltese tanker (Torel), which was carrying 280,000 tons of crude. Lloyds confirmed these reports and said that the main oil jetty on Khark Island has been put out of operation. Lloyds says that there were four raiding planes, not six, and that they made two attacks.

Yasir 'Arafat Arrives in Baghdad 17 Aug

JN180655 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0610 GMT 18 Aug 85

[Text] Baghdad, 18 Aug (INA) — PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat arrived in Baghdad last night. He was welcomed upon arrival by Tariq 'Aziz, official in charge of the RCC's Arab liberation movements office; the office director; the two under secretaries of the Foreign Ministry; and the director of the PLO office in Baghdad.

Meets Husayn

JN181046 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1019 GMT 18 Aug 85

[Text] Baghdad, 18 Aug (INA) — President Saddam Husayn received PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat this morning. They evaluated the positive results of the Casablanca summit conference. It was stressed during the meeting that the fact that the conference was convened is considered a positive development that contributes to activating joint Arab action and strengthens the concept of Arab solidarity. The summit issued positive resolutions on Iran's aggression against Iraq and on the Palestinian cause, especially with regard to supporting the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and the independent decisionmaker in terms of drawing up the suitable path to regain the Palestinian people's rights. They also noted the summit's support for the positive relations between the PLO and Jordan.

The two sides discussed the fraternal bilateral relations and Arab and international issues of common concern.

The meeting was attended by Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, and 'Azzam al-Ahmad, director of the PLO office in Baghdad.

Meets 'Aziz

JN181819 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1724 GMT 18 Aug 75

[Text] Baghdad, 18 Aug (INA) — Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, this evening met with PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat who is currently visiting Iraq. Talks dealt with the positive results of the emergency Arab summit in Casablanca.

'Aziz affirmed Iraq's full support for the PLO in its capacity as the sole, legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

The meeting was attended by the acting director of the RCC's Arab Liberation Movements Bureau; the Foreign Ministry's two under secretaries; members of the Arab Liberation Movements Bureau; and 'Azzam al-Ahmad, head of the PLO office in Baghdad.

Attack on Belgian Tanker East of Qatar Reported

JN181124 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1059 GMT 18 Aug 85

[Text] Kuwait, 18 Aug (INA) — Maritime sources said that an oil tanker was attacked 40 kilometers east of Qatar. The 45,000-ton tanker "Naes Leopard" is owned by a Belgian and flies the Belgian flag. The sources added that they received a distress signal from the captain, saying: We have been attacked by planes and hit near the smokestack off Qatar, near (Shah 'Alum).

Communique No 1928: Iranian Offensive Thwarted

JN161643 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 16 Aug 85

[Communique No 1,928 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 16 August 1985]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. O glorious Iraqis: Your splendid victories are multiplying. In this noble battle, which you are waging in defense of your land, sovereignty, and dignity, and in order to preserve the path of freedom, justice, and happiness which you have chosen for yourselves and for your sons, your sincere fighters are distinguishing themselves and are giving tangible proof that they are the proud grandsons of the best nation that the world has ever seen. The following is a summary of operations for last night and today:

1. In another naive attempt to extricate itself from its impasse and to hide the disaster that befell it on Khark Island yesterday at the hands of our brave pilots —an operation which has become the talk of the whole world —the tyrant clique attempted to attack our forward positions in the Fakkeh area of the IV Army Corps sector at 0300 today [2300 GMT on 15 Aug]. A fierce battle ensued in which the steadfastness and resolve of the Iraqi soldiers were manifested.

Through a well-planned, well-implemented scheme, our brave forces crushed the enemy offensive. The enemy forces were not able to reach even our forward barriers but were wiped out in no-man's-land as the attacking force was crushed. Confirmed enemy losses amounted to more than 105 killed and many more wounded and captured. Large quantities of weapons, hardware, and equipment were destroyed.

The devastating deterrent operation was supervised by Staff Major General Thabit Sultan Ahmad, commander of the Hittin Forces. The battle was waged by the Abu 'Ubaydah Forces under the command of Staff Colonel Ahmad Hashim 'Awdah through the heroic 108th Brigade under the command of Staff Colonel Muqdir Hatim Hudhayyah and the 3d Regiment under the command of Majr Salim Hasan Mahal, who was assisted by Captain 'Allawi 'Abd al-Jabbar 'Atallah, commander of the 1st Company.

God bless our brave men — officers and other ranks. Let the rascal Khomeyniites know that they will reap only further defeats and losses, with God's help. The Iraqis' heroism and military achievements will always be admited by the world and by the freemen and noble people everywhere.

2. Our daring helicopter gunships carried out bold attacks on enemy units in the central sector, scoring effective hits. They inflicted casualties and destroyed several personnel assembly points. Our helicopters returned safely to base, praise be to God.

3. Using artillery and other guns, our units pounded enemy positions and gun emplacements in the East Basra sector, inflicting losses in men and equipment. Our units also destroyed three infantry positions, one medium machinegun, one boat, and one hardware stockpile. Columns of smoke were seen rising from them. Our units also destroyed one mortar, killing those manning it. They also inflicted three enemy casualties and created fires on the enemy side.

4. Using artillery and mortars, our forward units pounded enemy positions and vehicles in the northern sector, destroying one infantry position and one mortar and burning two vehicles, one of them laden with hardware and the other carrying personnel, who were either killed or wounded. One hardware stockpile was also destroyed.

5. Two enemy boats were destroyed in the East Tigris sector.

6. The despotic clique's forces shelled Al-'Uzayr, Tuwaylah, Khurmal, and Halabjah with long-range artillery.

[Signed]The Armed Forces General Command, 16 August 1985.

Military Commander Describes 16 Aug Fakkeh Battle

JN162013 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 16 Aug 85

[Text] The chief of staff of the heroic Abu 'Ubaydah Forces has affirmed that the Iranian attack against our forward units in the Fakkeh area today at dawn was repulsed in only 2 hours.

He explained to the INA correspondent in the IV Army Corps sector that the enemy, in its naive attack, used four regiments reinforced by tanks, artillery, and mortars in the area of the heroic 108th Regiment. He added that the regiment's forward lines, which courageously and valiantly confronted the attacking force, destroyed the enemy force and inflicted big losses in personnel and equipment and set its vehicles and reinforcements on fire.

Communique No 1,929 on 16, 17 Aug Fighting

JN171742 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 17 Aug 85

[Communique No 1,929 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 17 August 1985]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Iraq's glorious sons are daily confirming their great ability to crush aggression and its advocates by dealing fatal ground, sea and air blows to the remnants of the defeated tyrants because this is the just punishment of the suspect Iranian rulers, who strayed from the right path and became obsessed by rancor.

The following is a roundup of activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. Formations from our forward units delivered destructive artillery strikes against enemy positions, engineering works, and gun emplacements opposite them in the East Tigris III Army Corps sector, scoring direct hits and inflicting large losses in men and equipment. Elsewhere in the same sector, our units destroyed two ammunition depots and one observation post.

2. One of our forward units in the East Maysan IV Army Corps sector sighted a group of enemy personnel. It pounded the group with all types of weapons, killing 12, wounding others, and forcing the rest to flee. Elsewhere in the same sector, our units destroyed several enemy positions and set one ammunition depot on fire.

3. Our forward units pounded enemy troops and positions in the II Army Corps central sector, destroying three infantry positions and one ammunition depot. Elsewhere in the same sector one of our units sighted an enemy patrol attempting to approach our positions. It pounded it with mortars and repulsed it, killing or wounding several troops and forcing the rest to flee.

4. One of our units in the East Tigris VI Army Corps sector completely destroyed an enemy boat loaded with personnel, killing all occupants.

5. One enemy infantry position was destroyed and large fires were started in other positions in the VII Army Corps sector.

6. The Iranian despotic clique confirms its rancor against Iraq and its people through cowardly acts. Its defeated forces shelled Al-'Uzayr with long-range artillery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 17 August 1985

Armed Forces Command Issues Communique No 1,930

JN181716 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 18 Aug 85

[Communique No 1 930 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 18 August 1985]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our Iraq will continue to rise and final victory will continue to be created by our men's minds and strong arms. The tyrants must understand that they are too small to rise to the loftiness of Iraq and too weak to face it in any field.

The following is a roundup of activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. A brave force from one of our forward units in the East Maysan IV Army Corps sector, under the direct supervision of the Hamzah Forces Command, carried out a daring raid on enemy positions at 0230 on the night of 17-18 August 1985 [2230 GMT 17 August]. After fierce fighting marked by our hero fighters' determination to destroy the enemy in its positions, the raiding force succeeded in inflicting on the enemy more than 30 dead and several wounded. Three observation posts and three vehicles were destroyed and one ammunition depot was burned. All of the force returned to their bases safely, God be praised, after carrying out their duty.

2. A heroic force from the Badr Forces launched a powerful, lightning attack on enemy positions in the II Army Corps central sector. After a battle marked by the bravery of our men from all ranks the force succeeded in completely destroying enemy positions and killing everyone in them. The only survivors were those who took to their heels, chased by the fire of our hero fighters. The force also succeeded in seizing some arms and ammunition. All of the force returned safely to their bases, God be praised. Blessed be the courage of our men who are loyal to the homeland and its principles. March ahead toward more victories which please the friend and vex the enemy. God be praised for His victory, for He is our best supporter.

3. Our forward units in the I Army Corps northern sector opened fire with all weapons on enemy positions and armor movements. They destroyed four infantry positions, killing or wounding those in them, and burned two vehicles and two ammunition depots.

4. Using artillery and various other weapons, several formations of our forward units scored effective hits on enemy positions and gun emplacements in the II Army Corps central sector, inflicting heavy losses. They destroyed three infantry positions, one heavy machinegun position, and one enemy observation post. In no man's land one of our patrols also seized arms and equipment left behind by the enemy in a previous battle.

5. One of our strong combat patrols that was performing its sacred duty in the no man's land in the East Tigris III Army Corps sector confronted an enemy patrol. It opened fire on it with various weapons, killing two members of the enemy patrol, wounding two others, and destroying a boat that was seen ablaze. It also forced the remainder to flee.

6. Our forward units in the East Basra III Army Corps sector opened artillery and mortar fire on enemy troop concentrations and other enemy targets, scoring direct hits. They inflicted heavy losses in personnel and equipment and destroyed several enemy observation posts.

7. More Iranian soldiers defected to our forward units in the battlefronts. They were safely removed to the rear lines.

8. The forces of evil and aggression shelled Al-Shihabi District with long-range artillery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 17 August 1985

Statement on Foreign Minister's CSSR Visit

JN161957 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 16 Aug 85

["Text" of press statement issued on visit by Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi deputy prime minister and foreign minister, to the CSSR on 16 August 1985 —read by announcer]

[Text] Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister of the Republic of Iraq, paid an official visit to the CSSR from 14-16 August 1985 at the invitation of CSSR Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek. The Iraqi deputy prime minister and foreign minister was received by CSSR President Gustav Husak and CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal. The need was stressed to pay more attention to continuing joint efforts to develop relations between the two friendly countries in all fields of cooperation.

The Iraqi deputy prime minister and foreign minister and the CSSR foreign minister expressed their satisfaction with the development of the existing relations between their two countries and stressed the need to use all means to bolster these relations.

The CSSR side heard a detailed account by the Iraqi guest of Iraq-Iran war developments and all the initiatives by the security council, the Nonaligned Movement, and the ICO to end this tragic conflict whose continuation sharply contradicts the interests of the two warring countries, exposes the region's stability and security to danger, and poses a threat to world peace and the two countries' social and economic development. The Iraqi official explained his country's standpoint concerning an end to this conflict and the beginning of efforts to realize a comprehenisve, just, and honorable solution to the conflict in accordance with the UN Charter and international law.

The CSSR side reiterated its principled stand of calling for an end to the conflict in order to reach a comprhensive solution. It expressed the opinion that the continuation of this war serves only the interests of those who aim to increase tension and create circumstances that lead to increasing their interference in the internal affairs of the region's states.

Both Tariq 'Aziz and Bohuslav Chnoupek expressed their views concerning a just solution to the Middle East problem and voiced the opinion that this solution can be achieved by convening an international conference in which all the concerned parties will take part, including the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

The two sides denounced the Israeli aggression against the Palestinian people. They demanded Israel's immediate, full, and unconditional withdrawal from southern Lebanon and noninterference in Lebanon's internal affairs aimed at weakening Lebanon's political system, independence, and sovereignty.

The two sides expressed their profound concern about the tense international situation, which results from the complex, continuous military activities that upset the world's strategic military balance and escalate armament both on earth and in outer space.

The CSSR foreign minister also presented a detailed account of the initiatives of the socialist states concerning the tense international situation and the efforts to limit arms and for disarmament in the world.

The two sides denounced the racist South African regime's policy of repression and aggression against the indigenous population of the country. They asked the international community to boycott the Pretoria regime and impose total sanctions on it in accordance with Chapter VII of the UN Charter. They reiterated their solidarity with people's struggle in Asia, Africa, and Latin America to reach their targets of completing their liberation and realize sovereignty, independence, and social and economic progress. They praised the Nonaligned Movement and its importance in maintaining people's independence and sovereignty and in supporting their aspirations for permanent peace, independent political decisionmaking, the realization of comprehensive disarmament, and the establishment of a new world economic order that ensures justice for all peoples and makes them equal.

During the visit, a consular agreement was signed between the Republic of Iraq and the CSSR in order to organize consular relations between the citizens of the two countries and to promote their interests.

At the conclusion of the visit, the Iraqi deputy prime minister and foreign minister expressed his profound gratitude for the extreme cordiality and hospitality accorded to him and his delegation during the visit. He issued an invitation to his counterpart, CSSR Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek, to visit the Republic of Iraq. His excellency accepted the invitation with thanks. The date of the visit will be fixed through diplomatic channels.

Irrigation Minister Meets With USSR Officials

JN161540 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1502 GMT 16 Aug 85

[Text] Moscow, 16 Aug (INA) — Irrigation Minister 'Abd al-Wahhab Mahmud held a meeting here today with [name indistinct], chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations of the USSR Council of Ministers. They reviewed aspects of future Iraqi-Soviet cooperation in the fields of economy and trade and ways to develop this cooperation.

Earlier today, Mahmud met with Mr Vasilyev, minister of land reclamation and water resources. They discussed ways to increase bilateral cooperation in the field of irrigation and land reclamation.

The irrigation minister is leading the Iraqi-Soviet Friendship Society delegation, which is visiting Moscow to participate in the days of Soviet-Iraqi friendship.

Al-Zahawi, Cuban Official Meet, Review Relations

JN161929 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1740 GMT 16 Aug 85

[Text] Havana, 16 Aug (INA) — Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Wisam al-Zahawi met with Giraldo Mazola, Cuban vice minister of foreign relations, in Havana yesterday.

The two sides reviewed the development of bilateral relations, the Iraq-Iran war, and current international issues, particularly Nonaligned Movement issues and the coming meeting of the foreign ministers of the movement's countries scheduled to be held in Luanda.

The Iraqi officials arrived in the Cuban capital the day before yesterday to begin a 4-day visit.

Al-Rifa'i News Conference on Peace Negotiations

JN171929 Amman Television Service in Arabic 1704 GMT 17 Aug 85

["Text" of news conference granted by Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i at the Prime Ministry in Amman on 17 August 1985; questioners not identified — read by announcer]

[Text] [Question] In wake of Murphy's visit, do you believe that progress has been made and do you expect a U.S. meeting with the joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation?

[Al-Rifa'i] Some progress has been made. However, we have not yet reached the stage where I can say that we are in complete agreement. However, we have discussed with Murphy the question of the joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation in regard to the dialogue with the United States. We have not yet received a final answer from the United States. The talks and contacts are continuing. Murphy will return this evening to continue the contacts.

[Question] Is there any possibility of his meeting with such a delegation before returning to the United States?

[Al-Rifa'i] No. We do not expect such a meeting at this time. As I said, we are still awaiting the final U.S. answer in regard to the meeting and the dialogue.

[Question] What is the United States waiting for before stating its final position?

[Al-Rifa'i] We have submitted a list of seven names. We requested the acceptance of at least four of these names to represent the Palestinian side in the dialogue. We are awaiting the U.S. reply concerning the acceptance of the four names and the setting of a date for the meeting that is suitable to both sides.

[Question] Is there any disagreement on the names?

[Al-Rifa'i] There is no disagreement, since we have not yet received the final U.S. answer.

[Question] Has there been any change in the Jordanian stand since Murphy's visit?

[Al-rifa'i] Our stand has not changed and will not change. Should the peace process make progress, then we expect it to begin with a U.S.-Jordanian-Palestinian dialogue. Without this dialogue, the peace process will not make a move. This is our unchanged stand and also that of our partners, our Palestinian brothers.

[Question] Will the next step be direct negotiations with Israel or an international conference before talking to the Israelis?

[Al-Rifa'i] We are now talking about a U.S.-Jordanian- Palestinian dialogue. To us, this does not absolutely mean Israel. The correct thing is that this should not absolutely concern Israel. We are now concerned about the dialogue with the United States which we hope would lead to other steps leading, in turn, to an international conference attended by all the parties concerned. There will be no negotiations with Israel before holding the international conference. The negotiations will be held within the context of this conference only. This is our real declared stand.

[Question] What if the Israeli stand conflicted with the U.S. stand with regard to negotiations and the holding of the conference?

[Al-Rifa'i] This will be the main U.S. answer. We also believe that it is not possible to begin the negotiations without an international conference. We hope that the United States will understand the wisdom of not only convening the conference, but also of serving as an effective instrument in convening it.

[Question] Has your country lost hope because of U.S. insistence that the dialogue should lead to direct negotiations?

[Al-Rifa'i] As far as we know, there is no such U.S. insistence. We have no official knowledge of what the press has reported about what went on between the United States and Israel on this subject. All that we know is what we have heard from the press. This does not concern us. We are not bound by what goes on between the United States and Israel. If such insistence existed, we would reject it.

[Question] You have said at the beginning that progress has been made. Can you tell us about this?

[Al-Rifa'i] I believe that we have reached a point where we can understand each other's stands and know what is acceptable and what will be rejected. We are at the last stages of progress toward the final stand.

[Question] Can you give us an idea of the existing differences?

[Al-Rifa'i] I did not say that there are differences. Some progress has been achieved and the main reason that the meeting was not held is because of the delay of the U.S. answer regarding agreement on names and on fixing the time.

[Question] Do you expect a final U.S. reply with Murphy's return to Amman tonight?

[Al-Rifa'i] Not necessarily. However, certainly we do not expect an endless exchange of viewpoints. We hope that this will take place soon.

[Question] If you did not discuss the names issue with the United States and did not discuss the insistence on direct negotiations with Israel, then what are the Americans' conditions and why do they not achieve progress regarding accepting names and beginning dialogue? What prevents them from doing so and what is your evaluation of that obstacle?

[Al-Rifa'i] There are no preconditions. However, there is an exchange of viewpoints on the process and its results, on differences on viewpoints on the issue of an international conference, and what can be done in order to make it an established fact. Once again I say that the only obstacle to convening the conference is the delay of the final U.S. reply.

[Question] What are the names included in the list?

[Al-Rifa'i] There is no need to mention names until the United States approves the names of the participants.

[Question] We have implicitly understood that there are no differences on the names. However, the problem lies in the fact that the dialogue will lead to direct negotiations. We have been informed of the official U.S. stand through Murphy's testimony at Congress when he said that the United States will not meet with those people unless sufficient signs are provided that the dialogue will lead to direct negotiations, unless Murphy is telling you one thing and something else to Congress?

[Al-Rifa'i] Our position is clear and we are waiting for our U.S. friends to give us their approval of the names list and later we will agree on an acceptable date for the meeting. If the dialogue is to begin, then it has nothing to do with direct negotiations with Israel. We will begin the process regarding this dialogue and other steps will be taken, and then the international conference will be held to begin negotiations on a peaceful solution. If there are any obstacles regarding the U.S. stand, this is a U.S. affair.

[Question] Is there any compromise solution to convene an international conference without surmounting the U.S. rejection regarding the participation of the USSR, for example, or Syria?

[Al-Rifa'i] The meaning of an international conference is an international conference. The USSR has interests in the region whether some admit this or not. The Syrians also are a concerned party. We are talking about a comprehensive settlement and not about a bilateral deal. Jordan will not conclude a bilateral deal or enter a unilateral peace process. We are talking about a comprehensive settlement of the Middle East crisis. The USSR and Syria are concerned with this because they are parties to the issue. They should participate in the process. The PLO also should participate.

His Majesty King Husayn has said more than once that Jordan is not an alternative to the PLO, and that it will not be so, and that the Palestinians have the right to participate in the peace process through their legitimate representative. It has been said that the parties to the conflict are the parties to peace. If the PLO is not a party to the conflict, then who is the party? The same thing applies to the Syrians and Jordanians. We all are parties to the conflict and we should be parties to the settlement. They are parties to the conflict and they have an occupied territory. Therefore, the Syrians should be invited to the international conference just as they were invited the first time.

[Question] Has the United States asked for new names?

[Al-Alfa'i] They have not asked and we will not present new names.

[Question] What is your impression of what is disturbing the Americans? Do the names disturb them or is it the peace process?

[Al-Rifa'i] I believe that some names caused a minor problem which can be overcome. We have agreed on the process itself. It seems that the United States wants to ensure that the process succeed and that no unrelated steps are taken.

[Question] Has the United States made any preconditions before starting the unitial dialogue?

[Al-Rifa'i] This is untrue. We have not heard this from the United States. The United States is very enthusiastic about making the process succeed and is seeking the necessary means and methods to ensure its success. There are no preconditions.

[Question] What will emerge from Murphy's forthcoming visit upon his return to Amman? Will he submit to your government a report on his visits to Jerusalem and Cairo?

[Al-Rifa'i] We have felt and Murphy has felt that we will not terminate our talks with him. He had a tight schedule and we felt that it would be beneficial to revise and explain things before his return to Washington.

[Question] There are controls on the sale of arms to Jordan. Do you believe that if the peace process does not start this will affect supplying Jordan with arms?

[Al-Rifa'i] I do not understand these conditions which Congress makes every now and then on the sale of arms to Jordan. We have good relations with the United States and we have mutual interests. Unfortunately, Congress makes conditions every now and then — conditions which we do not accept. We hope that there will be no conditions on the sale of arms to us. If this takes place and they link the sale of arms to direct negotiations then we will reject these conditions. We hope that Congress will see the benefit of supplying Jordan with arms it needs for legitimate purposes — to defend itself.

[Question] Do you believe that Israel is in a position to obstruct a meeting between a U.S. delegation and the Jordanian-Palestinian joint delegation?

[Al-Rifa'i] From what we hear, we know that Israel is against this process. We do not know its true position. However, if it is against this process then this means that it opposes peace and that also means that the concern of the Israelis is continuing the occupation and annexation of the West Bank and Gaza and perhaps also southern Lebanon. We are speaking about a process which we hope will lead to a peaceful settlement. We believe that an international conference and negotiations through such a conference is the only way to achieve the settlement. If Israel rejects this process then that will be conclusive evidence of its true intentions in the Middle East. If this is their real stand, then we hope that the United States will note this and that no Israeli stand will influence U.S. determination regarding the establishment of peace.

[Question] Why do you not talk with the Israelis now, as they are saying that they are occupying the land you are talking about?

[Al-Rifa'i] An international conference is the answer. They are the occupiers. It is true that they are the occupiers. I have said that I hope that their stand will not influence the U.S. stand.

[Question] There was talk about the Palestinian side to the joint delegation. What about the Jordanian side?

[Al-Rifa'i] It has not been discussed. We as a government hold constant dialogues with the United States and can always hold dialogues. However, we are now speaking about a dialogue between the Jordanian-Palestinian joint delegation with the U.S. delegation.

[Question] Do you believe that the next meeting between the United States and Jordan and the Palestinians will mainly discuss U.S. recognition of the PLO in return for the later's recognition of UN Resolutions 242 and 338?

[Al-Rifa'i] We did not discuss the agenda of the meeting. However, this could be one of the main topics of discussion.

[Question] Are you optimistic that the United States could possibly persuade another Israeli Government, after a new Israeli election, to participate in the peace process?

[Al-Rifa'i] This would depend to a large extent on the results of the elections.

[Question] Do you believe that the current Israeli Government is an obstacle to peace?

[Al-Rifa'i] We have heard many things about conflicting Israeli stands from different Israeli figures. But we are talking here about a process leading to peace, not about individuals or different coalition governments. Suppose the peace process had begun and a change then took place in the Israeli Government. Would this mean that the United States should give up completely because the process had become a dead issue with the change of government? We are talking about a matter that is too important to be linked to individual stands or to the viewpoints of different groups. There should either be an agreement on the peace process on an international level or nothing.

[Question] How are relations with Syria?

[Al-Rifa'i] We would certainly be pleased to have good relations of friendship with our Syrian brothers, as is the case with our Arab brothers. There is no dispute between Jordan and Syria, only differences on certain political issues. There are no Syrian-Jordanian problems, only differences on certain basic political problems, such as Syria's role in Lebanon and Syria's support for Iran against Iraq, as well as Syria's attitude twoard the legitimate Palestinian leadership. All these problems do not directly stem from Jordan's relations with Syria, but are the outcome of Syria's position on these political issues.

[Question]Some Israeli leaders say that there are new Palestinian bases in Jordan operating against Israel.

[Al-Rifa'i] No, this is untrue. There are not Palestinian bases in Jordan. Perhaps they have made this claim as an attempt to reply to the mounting resistance operations against the occupation in the occupied territories. These resistance operations have increased tangibly. We believe that this is because of the people's frustrations on the one hand and the occupation's iron fist grip and possibly the lessons of southern Lebanon on the other. The resistance oeprations are from inside the occupied territory, not from Jordan. There are no bases here.

[Question] I guess the United States is concerned that its meeting with the joint delegation would represent indirect recognition of the PLO, and thus the PLO would have made some gain and Jordan also would have achieved something, but the United States itself would have come out empty-handed. Is the United States convinced through Jordan's assurances that the peace process would go beyond that initial meeting and what are the guarantees that can be given?

[Al-Rifa'i] I would like to emphasize that the PLO and Jordan will gain nothing from the initial dialogue. Dialogue is not important in itself. It is only important when it is linked to future steps. It is the breakthrough that follows the first step. Therefore, the assurances are inherent in the process itself.

[Question] Will Murphy remain in Amman or leave tomorrow, or what?

[Al-Rifa'i] He will arrive today and leave tomorrow. I will meet with him today and he will be received by his majesty the king tomorrow.

[Question] It is said that Murphy will submit other Palestinian names acceptable to Israel. Are Jordan and the PLO prepared to consider these new names?

[Al-Rifa'i] No. The list was given to the United States, not Israel. We are awaiting the U.S. reply, not the Israeli reply on this subject. We are not concerned about Israel's objection to these names.

[Question] The international conference and the United States. Do you believe that the United States will change its position on an international conference?

[Al-Rifa'i] The United States is not against the principle of an international conference. It has certain viewpoints concerning the formation of the delegations to the conference, membership, and procedures, but it is not against the principle. The differences on certain aspects of the conference will be discussed in detail during the process.

[Question] Who are the parties concerned on the Arab side?

[Al-Rifa'i] Jordan, Syria, the PLO, and possibly Lebanon and even Egypt if the occupation of Tabah continues.

Murphy Returns to Amman, Meets Al-Rifa'i

JN172028 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1800 GMT 17 Aug 85

[Text] Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i received U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy at his office this evening. Richard Murphy returned to Amman this evening to resume talks he began with senior Jordanian officials a few days ago.

Received by King Husayn

JN181108 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 18 Aug 85

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn received Richard Murphy, U.S. assistant secretary of state for Middle Eastern affairs, at the Royal Hashemite Court at noon today. The meeting was attended by His Highness Crown Prince Hasan, the prime minister, the chief of the Royal Hashemite Court, the court minister, the commander in cheif of the Armed Forces, the foreign minister, and the U.S. amabssador in Amman.

Leaves Amman 18 Aug

JN181407 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 18 Aug 85

[Text] Amman — Richard Murphy, U.S. assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern affairs, left Amman this afternoon after a 2-day visit to Jordan. During the visit he met with His Majesty King Husayn and Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i. He was seen off at Amman civil airport by Foreign Ministry Secretary General Taysir Tuqan and the U.S. ambassador in Amman.

Makes Departure Statement

JN181809 Amman Television Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 18 Aug 85

[Text] Richard Murphy, U.S. assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern affairs, left Amman this afternoon. Before leaving Amman, Murphy said that the purpose of his tour of the region was to assess the chances of the peace process, adding: I have come twice to Amman to seize the opportunity to hold talks with His Majesty King Husayn and the prime minister regarding ways to push the peace process forward. He also said: The aim is to pave the way for action regarding the whole peace process, not just for holding one meeting.

Murphy also stressed that the United States is still ready to hold a meeting with a Jordanian-Palestinian joint delegation if this will further the peace process. He also said that he had detailed and serious exchanges with officials in the countries he visited and that he sensed interest in how to make 1985 a year of peace through practical means, adding that he will brief President Reagan and Secretary of State George Shultz on the outcome of his tour of the region so that they may consider supporting any step that may be taken by the parties concerned during the coming weeks.

Murphy also described his talks with President Husni Mubarak in Cairo yesterday as useful and fruitful, saying they dealt with problems which are hampering peace and U.s.-Egyptian relations. Officials at the Egyptian Foreign Ministry said, following Murphy's meeting with Egyptian Foreign Minister 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, that Egypt urged the United States to continue efforts to bring about peace in the region, despite all difficulties. They said that there are reasons to be optimistic.

AL-RA'Y Reacts to Murphy's Departure Statement

JN190754 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 19 Aug 85 pp 1, 23

[Editorial: "The Real Course for the Peace Process"]

[Text] Before leaving Amman for Washington yesterday, Richard Murphy said that the objective is to pave the way for action regarding the whole peace process and not to prepare for only one meeting. This means that the U.S. Administration has not yet reached a decision defining a time and place for the expected Jordanian-Palestinian-U.S. dialogue.

At his news conference on Saturday, the prime minister said that he does not expect the U.S. Administration to make a decision in this regard during Murphy's current tour. Thus, it is premature to view the statement made by the U.S. official in a negative way before Washington's position becomes clear following Murphy's return.

Until Washington's stand becomes clear, we must note that the practical and active course for the peace process was defined with all its dimensions at the prime minister's news conference. The course of action is represented by an international conference that should be preceded by the expected Jordanian-Palestinian-U.S. dialogue. The parties to the conference are those who are concerned with the conflict and who should be called upon to participate in making peace, in addition to the five permanent members to the UN Security Council. Thus, it is obvious that this course of action is not a preparation for one meeting, but a course for the entire peace process. This means that there is no need to search for a course of action, but for a U.S. decision that will not be affected by Israeli intransigence and that must not be late in making the peace process follow the course defined by the prime minister at his news conference.

No one can deny that Murphy was faced with the strong Israeli no's which have not changed. These Israeli no's should not be confused with the practical and active course for peace. These Israeli no's do not mean that this course does not exist or is impractical, but they mean that Israel rejects the peace process itself. What a difference between the two.

The U.S. Administration is urged to make Israel accept real peace in the region, because this is the crux of the problem. As for the course for peace, it is clear and alive. This course only needs the will to adhere to it and to deter those who reject peace.

U.S. Congressman Crockett Arrives in Amman 16 Aug

JN161835 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 16 Aug 85

[Text] U.S. Congressman George Crockett and a number of his assistants arrived in Amman today on a week-long visit to Jordan. During the visit, which comes at the invitation of the International Affairs Association, Crockett will meet with a number of high-ranking officials, as well as representatives, to exchange viewpoints regarding developments in the Middle East and Jordan's stand on them, plus relations between Jordan and the United States. Some members of the International Affairs Association received him.

Meets With Al-Masri

JN171537 Amman PETRA-JAN in Arabic 1425 GMT 17 Aug 85

[Text] Amman, 17 Aug (PETRA) — Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri reviewed with U.S. Congressman George Crockett the Middle East situation, developments in the Palestinian issue, and Jordan's efforts to achieve a just, comprehensive settlement guaranteeing the Palestinian people's inalienable legitimate rights and justice and stability for everyone.

Al-Masri told Crockett and the accompanying delegation, which includes his senior advisers, of the deteriorating conditions in the West Bank and other occupied Arab territories. He affirmed that Israeli oppressive measures, represented by the expulsion of citizens from their homes in order to vacate and usurp their land, the application of illegal sanctions against educational institutions, and illegal arrests, will prolong the Arab citizens' tense conditions under Israeli occupation.

Confers With 'Akif al-Fayiz

JN171148 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 17 Aug 85

[Text] Amman — House of Representatives Speaker 'Akif al-Fayiz met with U.S. Congressman George Crocket and a number of his assistants today. Al-Fayiz and Crocket reviewed current issues and the situation in the Middle East, particularly the developments in the Palestine question and Jordan's efforts in the Arab and international arenas to achieve a just, comprehensive, and permanent peace in the region.

Discusses Israeli U.S. Lobby

JN180628 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 18 Aug 85

[Text] U.S. Congressman George Crockett has said that he came to Amman to meet with senior Jordanian officials and hear Jordanian views on the latest developments in the Middle East crisis and ways to finding a just peaceful settlement to the Palestinian issue. In an open dialogue held at the International Affairs Association, which was held in Amman yesterday and in which a number of the association's members took part, Crockett said that he met with a number of PLO officials. He affirmed that he welcomes meeting with the organization's representatives at any time and place.

He spoke about the Israeli lobby in the United States. He described it as strong and said that it allocates massive funds to bring a number of candidates to the U.S. Congress. He said that the Israeli lobby spent $300 million during the recent congressional elections to campaign for a number of candidates. He said that Israel has managed to obtain $3 billion in aid as a result of the support of the candidates who were sponsored and brought to Congress by the Israeli lobby. He said that he refused to vote for U.S. assistance for production of a new Israeli military aircraft in Israel and asked that the funds allocated for this purpose be spent in the United States to create new jobs instead of investing these funds abroad.

Meets With Armed Forces Head

JN180923 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 18 Aug 85

[Text] Staff General al-Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces, received U.S. Congressman George Crockett and a number of his advisers at his office at the General Command this morning. During the meeting, which was attended by Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Fathi Abu Talib, the two discussed a number of issues of common interest.

Received by King Husayn

JN181811 Amman Television Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 18 Aug 85

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn received at the Royal Hashemite Court this afternoon U.S. Congressman George Crockett, who is currently visiting Jordan. The meeting was attended by a number of Crockett's aides.

Yasir 'Arafat Leaves Amman 17 August

JN172050 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 17 Aug 85

[Text] Amman — PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat left Amman this evening following a working visit to Jordan which lasted several days. During the visit, 'Arafat met with His Majesty King Husayn and Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i. They discussed recent developments in the Palestine question in the Arab and international arenas and the Palestinian-Jordanian joint move.

'Arafat was seen off at Amman airport by Deputy Prime Minister 'Abd al-Wahhab al-Majali, a number of PLO Executive Committee members, and the director of the PLO office in Amman.

Information Minister Speaks on Media Cooperation

GF180702 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 1830 GMT 17 Aug 85

[Excerpts] Abu Dhabi, 17 Aug (WAM) — Michel Hamarnah, Jordanian Information Ministry under secretary, affirmed that the only way to develop Arab media and resist negative propaganda against the Arab nation, culture, and civilization, is through cooperation and information exchange.

In an interview with *AL-ITTIHAD* published today, he said that information cooperation between the UAE and Jordan has become a bilateral bridge. Previously, all information flowed in one direction because Jordan was the only one exporting its production, but now Jordanian television relays productions by UAE studios, including artistic works and cultural programs in addition to productions by other Arab Gulf countries.

The Jordanian Information Ministry under secretary expressed his dissappointment in the obvious lack of a united Arab media effort. He said that media is one of the most critical means of communication in the world and is a dangerous weapon in the Arab world itself "because we are facing the most dangerous propaganda tool in the world, that is, the Zionist media."

The Jordanian Information Ministry under secretary added that with the launching of Arabsat, it is unjust to deprive the Arab citizen of profit from it. Efforts must be made to unite in joint media production, to exploit Arab radio stations for the purpose of enlightenment, and to unite Arab media toward joint Arab causes.

He added that Jordanian radio began broadcasting in 1952 and is heard in most of the Arab world, reaching even the United States and Europe. He noted that during the next 2 months Jordanian television and radio will be combined into a radio and television committee.

Cabinet Takes Steps To Protect Local Industry

JN180622 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 18 Aug 85 p 1

[Text] Amman (J.T.) — The Cabinet on Saturday took a number of decisions aimed at reviving the Jordanian economy through ecouraging and protecting local industries and tightening regulations on imports of products which are produced locally.

In an ordinary session held under the chairmanship of Prime Minister Zaid al-Rifa'i, the Council of Ministers decided to increase the customs duty on luxury items and ban the imports of items similar to those produced in Jordan.

Saturday's decisions also conveyed means to protect local industries producing raw material and components for production, provided that the establishments were cost-effective and capable of mass production and meet success in the Jordanian market.

The Cabinet directed the Civil Service Consumer Corporation and the Armed Forces Consumer Corporation to rely on locally produced items wherever possible and decided that imports by the corporations will be allowed only in cases where no similar produce was produced locally

The Cabinet decided to expand the number of government supported industries and to ban the import by official organisations, directly or through the Tender Committee, of any product. Exceptions will be made only when locally produced goods fail to meet the required specifications, according to the decisions.

The Cabinet decided to give priority to the policy of adopting differential trade in imports whenever it is possible with countries, excluding the Arab Common Market states and other countries with whom Jordan has existing agreements.

In another move aimed at encouraging local industries, the Cabinet decided to offer exemptions to local export-oriented industries. According to the decision, a minimum of 10 per cent from taxable profits will be exempted from taxes provided that the particular establishment's exports for the year were not less than 20 per cent of its annual sales. In the case of industries registering exports more than 20 per cent but less than 40 per cent of their annual sales, the exemption will be 20 per cent. When the exports go up beyond the 40 per cent mark, the exempted amount will be 30 per cent.

Another decision taken by the Cabinet was to unify all authorities issuing export permits.

In another move, the Cabinet decided to regulate the customs fees or entry charges levied on goods entering Jordan on a temporary basis and refund of the same when such goods are exported.

PLO Official on U.S. Reluctance To Fix Dialogue Date

JN190640 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 19 Aug 85 pp 1, 3

[By Lamis K. Andoni, *JORDAN TIMES* staff reporter]

[Text] Amman — A senior Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) official has strongly criticised the American Administration for what he called its "reluctance" to fix a date to start a dialogue with a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation and accused the U.S. of bowing to Israeli pressure on the issue.

Khalil al-Wazir, deputy military commander of the PLO, told the *JORDAN TIMES* on Sunday that U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy, who left Amman on Sunday after a six-day visit to the Middle East, failed to give a reply on a list of Palestinian delegates proposed as members of the joint delegation by the PLO and did not set any date to begin the proposed dialogue.

During Mr. Murphy's first visit to Jordan last week, "which came later than scheduled," the U.S. envoy did not bring Washington's response to the list as was expected, Mr. al-Wazir (Abu Jihad) said. Nor did the U.S. envoy do that during his second visit to Jordan, he added.

Mr. al-Wazir said he believed the American "reluctance" to start the dialogue was due to three reasons: First, Israeli pressure on the U.S. Administration against meeting a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation; aecond, an American belief that any meeting with delegates proposed by the PLO would imply a de facto recognition of the PLO; and third, the U.S. "would like to have guarantees that the meeting would eventually lead to direct negotiations."

"Israel is applying pressure and blackmail on the U.S. Administration to prevent it from talking to a joint Jordanian- Palestinian delegation in which the PLO is represented through delegates designated by the organisation's executive committee," he said. "The U.S. is also reluctant to start the dialogue under the pretext that it would mean a de facto recognition of the PLO," he added.

Mr. al-Wazir reiterated the PLO's rejection of direct talks with Israel and the organisation's commitment to an international conference on the Middle East under the auspices of the UN. "Such a conference would only constitute the appropriate framework for working out a just and durable peace solution in the Middle East, he said.

"Unfortunately, Mr. Murphy's visit to Jordan did not contribute towards any practical steps to realise our goals," Mr. al-Wazir added.

However, Mr. al-Wazir stressed that both Jordan and the PLO "are undaunted by the U.S. position and are determined to push ahead with joint moves to achieve a just and durable settlement that would guarantee the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people."

AL-DUSTUR: U.S. 'Wasting Time' on Peace Process

JN170725 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 17 Aug 85 pp 1, 24

[Editorial: "U.S. Action According to Israeli Wish"]

[Text] It seems that U.S. diplomacy, which continues to dispatch its envoys to the Middle East, still adjusts its actions and trends in the region according to Israel's traditional terms. This shows that the Reagan administration is not serious enough to break the empty link and bypass the obstacles placed by Israel on the path to peace.

The United States is wasting precious time in formal matters and exhausting the efforts of its diplomats in a boring process aimed at reassuring Israel that Washington still rejects dialogue with the PLO and the principle of talks under an international umbrella. The Americans realize before anybody else that these matters threaten the historic opportunity to achieve progress toward a settlement of the Middle East crisis.

If the United States sets impossible conditions to open a dialogue with the PLO, continues to search for names and identities of possible Palestinian negotiators within the framework of a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, and reiterates that it will not participate in any dialogues with the Arab side unless the dialogue leads to direct talks with Sirael, if Washington says and announces all this, this means that the U.S. moves which we are witnessing will be futile and produce nothing positive. This is because Israel is the party that decides the course of U.S. action in the region.

The question is: If the United States is not capable, or does not wish, to control the situation while a serious move toward a peace settlement has not yet begun, then how will the U.S. Administration look if the settlement process is pushed forward and enters the serious and most difficult stages?

The statements and stands announced by official U.S. spokesmen reiterate the soundness of the Jordanian stand which calls for peace talks within the framework of an international conference that will be attended by the permanent members of the Security Council. However, the United States, which has been unilaterally sponsoring the peace process for many years, has been unable to change its bias toward Israel or rise to the level of the stand required by its interests in the region and its great international responsibilities toward security and peace in the region in its capacity as a superpower.

As we do not see any objective possibility to achieve one step toward peace in the region if the U.S. and Israeli stands remain identical, we in advance hold the United States responsible for what may result from wasting this valuable opportunity to achieve a just and permanent settlement in the region. We also hold the United States responsible for any serious consequences that may result from its continued submission to the Israeli extremists who are working to gain time in order to entrench the policy of the fait accompli, which is rejected and resisted by the Arabs and disapproved by international law.

Islamic Ulema Member Vows To Close U.S. Embassy

NC161640 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1545 GMT 16 Aug 85

[Text] Shaykh Zuhayr Kanj, a member of the Islamic Ulema group, attacked the National Union Front program today. He described it as a Soviet rather than a national program, and as the Soviet Union's way of getting its foot in the door here. He noted that an Islamic platform will rule the country, and that we will accept no other. Any other program is tantamount to the acceptance of pagan principles [mabadi' jahiliyah].

Kanj declared: On the other hand, the U.S. Embassy in Lebanon, which is located in East Beirut, is trying to operate in West Beirut. We will not allow it to return, and we will close it for good, as it cooperates with Israel. He added: There will be no stability in the south. We will declare war on Israel whether it releases the 'Atlit detainees or not. The south will remain a burning torch thrust in Israel's face.

Car Bomb Explodes in Antilyas Section of Beirut

NC171125 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1045 GMT 17 Aug 85

[Excerpt] At 1145, A Mercedes 280 rigged with over 200 kg of TNT exploded in front of the Milki Supermarket in Antilyas, leaving a creater 1 and 1/2 meters deep and 4 meters wide. Fire broke out immediately at the explosion's site, setting more than 70 cars ablaze and trapping scores of people inside the supermarket building. The gutted building shows signs of imminent collapse.

We have just been notified that the supermarket building has actually split in two. The side facing north has already collapsed. The remaining section is still on fire. Rescue teams have not yet been able to enter the supermarket because of the debris and fire. Bodies can be seen there but cannot yet be reached.

59 Estimated Dead

NC180513 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 18 Aug 85

[Excerpts] A booby-trapped car exploded outside Milki Supermarket on Antilyas highway at 1145 yesterday. According to the latest reports, the number of those killed in the explosion has been estimated at 59 and the wounded at about 100.

Al-Jumayyil Holds Meeting

NC171924 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 17 Aug 85

[Text] Following the horrendous explosion in Antilyas, President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil canceled his scheduled engagements and summoned Acting Interior Minister Joseph al-Hashim; Dr Jamil Ni'mah, public security director general; and Colonel Simon Qassis, intelligence chief to the presidential palace in Bikfayya. The president was briefed on the details of the incidents. The conferees discussed the serious situation that has emerged following the car bombing which is the second in less than a week.

The meeting's particpants also discussed the situation in light of the continuing tragedies which have become intolerable and now threaten the fate of the citizen who must confront criminal deeds everywhere.

During the meeting, President al-Jumayyil said that such criminal acts imply that hands alien to the Lebanese, their accomplishments, and their ancient traditions, are working to harm the fraternal ties among the people. Their goal is to terrorize the citizens and to undermine the spirit of nobility that governs their interrelationship.

President al-Jumayyil asked the competent security bodies to take the necessary steps to achieve a minimum level of security. He said the dreadful cycle that spares no place or people must be stopped. This cycle does not distinguish between the innocent and the guilty.

President al-Jumayyil remained in constant contact with the competent security bodies and those in charge of the rescue operations. He urged them to make the most supreme effort and sacrifice to rescue the innocent people who have fallen victim for no reason. The president of the Republic received a detailed report this evening on the results of the horrendous explosion in Antilyas.

Lebanese Forces Issue Warning

NC171225 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1045 GMT 17 Aug 85

[Text] The Lebanese Forces Executive Committee held an emergency meeting immediately after the car bombing in Antilyas. The committee discussed the motivation for the bombing and for the shelling of Christian areas, and issued the following warning:

The indiscriminate shelling of our areas and the bombing incidents targeting our people have gone much too far. The Executive Committee advises those responsible for such acts that the Lebanese Forces' silence should not be mistaken for weakness, nor should the unilateral peace it declared be interpreted as tolerance for the attacks against us.

The Executive Committee will not allow our community to become fair game for indulging criminals who have trampled all ethical standards underfoot. Those criminals have rejected peace and opted for a dirty war. Consequently, the car bombings of Sadd al-Bawshariyah, Antilyas, Sinn al-Fil, and Al-Kaslik will not go unpunished.

The Executive Committee of the Lebanese Forces pledges to the people that it will not waver in the execution of its mission to defend them and provide for their security under all circumstances. The committee vows that it will avenge the innocent victims and that its retaliation will be proportionate to the crime.

Noteables Condemn Antilyas Car Bombing

Al-Jumayyil, Al-Hashim

NC171818 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1615 GMT 17 Aug 85

[Text] President Amin al-Jumayyil has expressed his profound sorrow at the fall of innocent victims in the wave of bloody violence that has been sweeping Beirut and its suburbs. He emphasized that nothing can justify the shelling of residential areas with hundreds of bombs and rockets or the murder of innocent people with booby-trapped cars.

The president remained in direct contact with officials in the Army, Internal Security Forces, civil defense, and first aid to ensure that maximum assistance is provided as quickly as possible to the victims of the Antilyas explosion. He was also in touch with Minister Joseph al-Hashim who remained at the scene of the crime.

Al-Hashim described the car-bomb explosion as a barbaric act compounded upon other similar crimes. He added: The perpetrators committed these crimes because of their lust for murder and for spilling innocent blood.

Al-Hashim continued: The absence of justice and the state is caused by suspect persons so they can commit such acts. There is no longer any protection to guarantee innocent citizens their right to a normal life.

In another statement, Minister al-Hashim said: Each time Syria comes up with a positive initiative for Lebanon, those who consider themselves Syria's favorites direct their guns and explosions against innocent people and wag their tongues at the legitimate authority. He affirmed the presence of intruders, a group of fifth columnists, and a great legion of ghosts who work to obstruct a Lebanese solution.

Prime Minister Karami

NC171555 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1315 GMT 17 Aug 85

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Rashid Karami received Deputy Rene Mu'awwad at noon today. Their talks dealt with current political and security developments in Lebanon. Commenting on these developments, Prime Minister Rashid Karami said the following:

[Begin recording] [Karami] Everyone wonders what causes these explosions, which become violent from time to time. The explosions have reached an apex during these black days. The explosion that occurred in Sadd al-Bawshariyah and today's explosion at an Antilyas supermarket, as well as the indiscriminate shelling of Beirut's western and eastern sectors, the southern suburb, and the mountain, make it seem as if we are still at the beginning of the ordeal that broke out in 1975 and continues up to now. This ordeal has been marked by acute disputes and an intensive search for political solutions and reform.

What can we do with those whose hearts have turned to stone, whose consciences have turned to ice, and whose blood has dried until they have become savage animals playing havoc with the security of this homeland and the fate of its people? Are they not satisfied with 10 years of committing crimes, shedding blood, and destroying all that has been built by our fathers and forefathers. The people have become weary of this ugly situation.

As prime minister, what can I say to the citizen, to any man in this country, after we have lost all values, ethics, heritage, and culture? What can we tell those who live with fear and horror — to those who are not sure whether they will be able to return to their homes if they leave? What can I say and what can I do? Under these circumstances shall I shirk my responsibility? And would it do any good? Shall I continue in my post without the power to salvage the people from the burdens that are weighing heavily on their hearts and souls? I swear to God I do not know what to do to save this country and its people from their suffering. Everyone of us is prepared to sacrifice everything, including our most precious and valuable possessions in order to achieve this objective. It is no longer permissible for the current situation to continue.

There must be major and effective circles behind what is taking place who draw up plans and implement them. What is required of us here? Shall we give up? No, God forbid. No other people but us can shoulder the burdens of the past 10 years. Our people reject all forms of capitulation, treason, and agentry. But there are rotten consciences that have sold themselves to Satan, the arch-Satan which insists on implementing his plot. Murphy, and before him Whitehead, constitute this plot. After Murphy leaves, there will be meetings here and there and calls for reforms, the amendment of the constitution, and a change of the regime. All this will not benefit the people and rescue them from their suffering.

I would like to appeal from my conscience, which can no longer remain silent over current events, to those Satans, those planners, to stop their plots and have mercy on the citizens of this country. Will they respond to reason? I implore God to help everyone to close ranks, because the devout citizen's unity could represent Lebanon's salvation.

[Unidentified reporter] Mr Prime Minister: Some link the security deterioration in Lebanon with ongoing political efforts. These aim at achieving the desired solution and, specifically, at holding a Cabinet session next week.

[Karami] In my appeal to the criminals, the savage animals, who are not content with their destruction and bloodshed — the price of which is being paid by our innocent people — I said that we support every solution leading to a purely Lebanese accord and to any acceptable reform. I also told them that we support a meeting of the Cabinet, which should assume its responsibilities and work to save the people. However, all this will be futile if the efficient and able quarters do not stop their unjustified and hellish conspiratorial schemes. While urging everyone to stop this dirty, criminal action, we hope that all will return to their senses and cooperate so that God will have mercy on us. [End recording]

Birri Blames Israel

NC171603 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1400 GMT 17 Aug 85

[Text] Commenting on today's car bombing, Minister Nabih Birri has said that these crimes are being perpetrated by Israel which is trying now to punish East Beirut. That sector of the city has attempted to deviate from the path Israel has been concocting since 1982.

Birri added: No matter how acute the disputes and fighting have become, the situation should not reach such a criminal highpoint that innocent people are collectively assassinated. Birri concluded: Israel, being defeated by resistance blows in the south, will not easily give up its internal positions in Lebanon.

Chamber Speaker al-Husayni

NC171335 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1200 GMT 17 Aug 85

[Text] Commenting on the horrible car bombing, Husayn al-Husayni, speaker of the Chamber of Deputies, has said that this crime is undeniable evidence of the perpetrators' moral bankruptcy and ignominiousness. This and other crimes have placed innocent citizens in a weapons testing ground. Al-Husayni asked: Since when have children, women, and the elderly obstructed those killers' objectives? He added: How can harmless people provide a bridgehead for those cowardly killers, who are incapable of identifying themselves because they have become captives of the bloody game?

Phalangist Party Leader

NC171502 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1415 GMT 17 Aug 85

[Text] Dr Elie Karamah, Phalangist Party leader, who visited the scene of the car bombing to participate in rescue operations, described the crime as a new catastrophe in the series of inhuman practices being carried out against the innocent citizens.

Continuing his statement, Dr Karamah said: We will no longer accept such deeds. We will confront them with appropriate action. Perhaps those who persist in their lawless behavior will return to their senses and stop these crimes.

Shi'ite Council's Shams al-Din

NC171945 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1800 GMT 17 Aug 85

[Text] Shaykh Muhammad Mahdi Shams al-Din, deputy chairman of the Higher Islamic Shi'ite Council, today condemned the car bombing incident in Antilyas. Shaykh Shams al-Din asked: Is it not time for our consciences to awaken? Is it not time for our hearts to show some mercy? He added: What crime have those innocent men, women, and children committed to deserve becoming victims of these criminal explosions? Shams al-Din inquired: What political achievement does the killing of those people, whether Christians or Muslims, in East or West Beirut, accomplish? What national, political, or just cause does the exchange of rocket fire in the residential areas serve? Shaykh Shams al-Din implored: Do all these people truly realize the intensity of massive human suffering they are generating in the people's hearts? Do they realize the level of panic they are creating in the hearts of the children?

Shams al-Din continued: We strongly condemn this particular explosion, as we condemn all similar incidents, regardless of where they take place. We condemn all shellings, no matter where they occur. Shaykh Shams al-Din concluded by saying: We convey our condolences and consolations to the relatives of those killed and wounded, no matter where they might be. He added: We call on all those with influence to prevent such acts to exert their best efforts to end them. We call for mercy on the people.

Former President Sham'un

NC181159 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
1045 GMT 18 Aug 85

[Text] In remarks to Radio Free Lebanon at noon today, former president Camille Sham'un expressed support for the statement the Lebanese Forces issued yesterday in the wake of the treacherous explosion in Antilyas. Sham'un said: The eastern areas have been the scene of a series of incidents recently; each incident has been more abominable than the last. These incidents have taken place in Sinn al-Fil, Sadd al-Bawshariyah, and yesterday in Antilyas. On every occasion we reiterated our denunciation, but denunciation alone is no longer sufficient. The one who deals these blows must know that he will receive double back.

Sham'un added: The dismissal of Ministers Birri and Junblatt is not sufficient. They must realize that there will be a strong reaction that will make them stop their attacks. Sham'un said: The Lebanese state has an army and is capable of using it. Furthermore, he added, we have the Lebanese Forces which are capable of operating effectively.

Four Explosions 19 Aug in West Beirut

NC191046 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1020 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Text] Between 1205 and 1300 today a number of people were killed or wounded in four explosions whcih shook the areas of Karakul al-Druz, the airport, Clemenceau, and Zuqaq al-Balat in West Beirut.

Initial reports say that 30 people were killed or wounded when a booby-trapped car exploded in the Karakul al-Druz area at 1205. This explosion occurred some 100 meters from Progressive Socialist Party offices near the Hamadah Restaurant and a gas station. The offices are located in the building of Muhsin Ibrahim, the Communist Action Organization secretary general.

Half an hour later a big explosion occurred in the airport area, more precisely in the Rawdat al-Shahidayn quarter, behind a secondary school and near the mosque on Zayn al-'Abidin street which leads into the airport circle. Initial reports say that four people were killed in this explosion. Columns of smoke some 50 meters high are clouding the sky.

A third explosion occurred near the Ayyub gas station in Zuqaq al-Balat at 1220. A similar explosion rocked the Clemenceau area at 1300.

Casualties Noted

NC191141 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1130 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Text] The latest information received by the NNA on the explosion of the booby-trapped car in Al-Ghubayrah says that the number of victims has risen to four. It is believed that most of them are foreigners. The number of wounded has risen to seven. A military expert said that the explosion was caused by the detonation of a Japanese-made Subaru car. He estimated the weight of the charge at approximately 50 kg of TNT.

As to the explosion on Algeria Street in Karakul al-Druz, it has become evident that the booby-trapped Peugeot car was rigged with 40 kilograms of TNT which were wired to 10 RPG's to cause more damage.

Meanwhile, Beirut combat lines are tense and the sound of explosions can be heard near these lines.

'Arafat Forces Claim Explosions

NC191128 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1122 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Text] An unidentified person claiming to be from the Yasir 'Arafat forces contacted us at 1330 today. He claimed that these forces are responsible for the explosions in West Beirut.

Car Bomb Found in East Beirut Linked to Qassis

NC190916 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic
to Lebanon 0900 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Text] A booby-trapped blue R12 car, which was ready for detonation, was discovered in Al-Hazimiyah Square today. According to confirmed reports, the car's driver is a member of the army employed by the intelligence branch under the command of Simon Qassis.

Al-Jumayyil Receives Visiting French Delegation

NC161938 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1800 GMT 16 Aug 85

[Text] President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil received a French delegation at the Bikfayya Presidential Palace this evening. The group includes the mayors of several French towns and a number of French newsmen. They are currently on a fact-finding tour of Lebanon.

During the 90-minute meeting, President al-Jumayyil briefed the members of the delegation on the situation in Lebanon. He also reviewed developments in Lebanon since 1969, and delivered a detailed report on the suffering endured by our people throughout this period.

President al-Jumayyil told the members of the delegation that Lebanon will overcome the current crisis. He stressed his confidence in the Lebanese people, who are capable, through their unity and solidarity, of riding out the storm. President al-Jumayyil highlighted the importance of coexistence among the Lebanese people. He said that this principle must be maintained in order to confront the plots against our country. The president said he was determined to continue Lebanon's march toward salvation, and asked leading officials to cooperate in making this campaign a success.

Deputy Duwayhi Demands Birri, Junblatt Dismissals

NC171658 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
1545 GMT 17 Aug 85

[Text] Deputy Father Sim'an Duwayhi has urged the president to dismiss Ministers Nabih Birri and Walid Junblatt thereby giving a free hand to the Lebanese Army. Duwayhi demanded quick action to confront the current situation.

Nasirite Head Launches 'Attack' on Birri, Junblatt

NC171835 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1615 GMT 17 Aug 85

[Text] Ibrahim Qulaylat, leader of the Independent Nasirite Movement, Al-Murabitun, launched a hectic attack on Ministers Nabih Birri and Walid Junblatt today. He called for terminating all forms of exploitation and hegemony which the Amal Movement practices in the name of the Shi'ite community. Specifically, he mentioned the Amal Movement's invasion of West Beirut with 50 tanks with the goal of subduing and terrifying the city's inhabitants.

Qulaylat said: The office of Mufti Khalid was shelled despite what it represents on religious, political, and social grounds. The forces dominating West Beirut have been armed to keep the Sunni community out.

Hamadah Briefs Al-Huss, Birri on Damascus Meeting

NC170841 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
0800 GMT 17 Aug 85

[Text] Former Minister Marwan Hamadah returned to Beirut today after a visit to Damascus during which he met with Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Arab Socialist Ba'th Party Organization Secretary General 'Asim Qansuh, Lebanese Television Board of Directors Chairman Michel Samahah, and Rafiq al-Hariri. The discussions dealt with the recent political and security developments in Lebanon and the National Union Front's position regarding these developments.

Upon his return, Hamadah contacted Education and Labor Minister Dr Salim al-Huss and then visited Minister Nabih Birri. He briefed both on the results of his discussions in Damascus.

Hamadah had earlier received a message from Minister Walid Junblatt who left for the Soviet Union 2 days ago on an official visit.

FRG Ambassador Comes Under Fire; Driver Killed

NC161657 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1625 GMT 16 Aug 85

[Text] While Dr Eitel, the FRG ambassador in Beirut, was passing through the Olivetti area at 1545 as part of a motorcade, his car came under fire from members of the Lebanese Forces. The ambassador's chauffeur, Zuhayr Daww, was killed.

The Lebanese Forces Command expressed its strong condemnation of this regrettable incident, which involved the ambassador of a country known for its friendship with Lebanon. The command announced its intention to punish the perpetrators severely as soon as an investigation is completed.

While conveying condolences to the FRG Embassy and the bereaved family, the Lebanese Forces Command remains committed to strengthening the ties of friendship between the Lebanese and German peoples.

As soon as he learned of the incident, Elie Hubayqah, chairman of the Lebanese Forces Executive Committee, asked Attorney Charle Ghustin, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, to go to the scene of incident for a briefing on any possible repercussions. Attorney Ghustin then visited the Hotel Dieu Hospital where the body of the driver was taken. He also met with the FRG ambassador there, and explained the position taken by the Lebanese Forces Command.

Phalangist Official Confers With Franjiyah

NC161428 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1415 GMT 16 Aug 85

[Text] George Sa'adah, deputy leader of the Phalangist Party, visited former President Sulayman Franjiyah in Ihdin today. Their talks dealt with recent developments in the fields of security and politics, and with ways to coordinate Christian efforts.

Sham'un Not To Resign as National Liberal Leader

NC161416 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1300 GMT 16 Aug 85

[Text] The National Liberal Party's Higher Political Council held its weekly meeting at its headquarters in Al-Ashrafiyah today. The session included a discussion of the latest developments.

After the meeting, Attorney Henri Tarabulsi announced that former President Camille Sham'un has reversed his decision to resign as party leader. However, a deputy leader will be elected in due time. President Sham'un expressed surprise at the sudden deterioration in security, and added that local or international actors must stop this trend.

SSNP Leader Reveals Struggles Within Party

NC171410 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1315 GMT 17 Aug 85

[Text] Beirut, 17 Aug (MENA) — 'Isam al-Mahayri, the Syrian Social Nationalist Party [SSNP] leader, has revealed that political and organizational struggles exist within the party. He described the situation as a mutiny inside the party's military wing.

He added that Muhammad Salim, the party's official in charge of defense affairs, was assassinated a month before by a number of that wing's comrades. They had tried to apply pressure on him and to break into his house. When he resisted, they killed him.

In an interview to be published on Monday by the Lebanese weekly *AL-SHIRA'*, 'Isam al-Mahayri accused responsible Palestinian leaders of the Yasir 'Arafat group of luring a number of party cadres to their side. Some of these cadres, he added, are prominent defense affairs department workers, such as the bishop, who is in charge of the party's security department.

Amal Official Accuses Hezbollah of 'Spying'

NC170704 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
0445 GMT 17 Aug 85

[Text] The disputes between the Amal Movement and Hezbollah, which 2 days ago culminated in the Hezbollah shelling of Tyre, were echoed in political statements today. Dawud Dawud, Amal political officer in the south, rebuked Hezbollah, accusing it of driving a wedge between Amal and Iran and of spying on the Amal Movement.

Security in the south can only be maintained by unity among fighters, Dawud said. Addressing Hezbollah, he added: We need the supportive clergyman, not the clergyman who hunts for our mistakes. True believers as you pretend to be, you have been prying into our affairs, videotaping us, tampering with our statements, and reporting to Iran. This is how much true believers you are. This is the sort of service you are delivering in the name of religion and information — spying on us.

Sources Claim Hezbollah Party in Ba'lbakk Split

NC191240 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1115 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Text] According to security reports, differences within the Hezbollah Party in Ba'labakk have reached a climax, and the group has split in two. One faction supports Husayn al-Musawi while the other favors Shaykh Subhi al-Tufayli. The reports add that the Iranian authorities have summoned Al-Musawi and Al-Tufayli to Tehran to iron out their differences. Both men have now arrived in the Iranian capital.

Pro-'Arafat Officer Kidnapped in West Beirut 16 Aug

NC161212 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1115 GMT 16 Aug 85

[Text] The Voice of Lebanon has learned that masked men kidnapped Abu al-Fatah [Mustafa Diyab], the officer in charge of the pro-'Arafat group in Lebanon, near the Al-Sharq movie theater in West Beirut today. With a Range Rover owned by the Progressive Socialist Party, Abu al-Fatah was heading toward the Burj al-Barajinah and Sabra camps. He was scheduled to hold a meeting in Burj al-Barajinah with the commanders of Fatah's underground cells.

Amal Releases Palestinians, Denies Diyab Arrest

NC172139 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 2115 GMT 17 Aug 85

[Text] The Amal Movement disseminated a statement tonight affirming that it has released all the Palestinians it arrested during the May and June battles. It also stressed that it played no role in arresting Mustafa Diyab, alias Abu al-Fatah. The statement explained that he is being held by members of the group formed by the joint coordination committee charged with implementing the 17 June agreement concluded in Damascus.

Iranian Hostage Released, Leaves for Paris

NC181325 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 18 Aug 85

[Text] Iranian photographer Alfred Yaghobzade left Beirut today for Paris. It was announced this morning that Yaghobzade, who was held hostage for the last 50 days, was released Friday evening without publicity.

He said at the airport before his departure that he was treated well, but he gave no further details for the sake of the safety of the other hostages, about whom he said he had no information.

Fighting in East Beirut, Mountain Detailed

16 Aug Shelling

NC161736 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1545 GMT 16 Aug 85

[Excerpts] Sinn al-Fil was shelled at 1315 today. Just before 1600, Sadd al-Bawshariyah and the industrial zone came under shellfire. One civilian was killed and three civilians and one soldier were wounded. One shell then fell in Al-Fanar.

According to a report received a little while ago, 'Ayn al-Rummanah is being shelled from Amal Movement positions in Beirut's southern suburb.

Army positions in Suq al-Gharb came under intermittent shellfire from Junblatt's gunmen this afternoon. According to the latest reports, the Junblatt and Amal gunmen have been directing sniper fire at residential areas in Kafr Shima from their positions in Al-'Amrusiyah and the southern suburb since shortly after 1800 today. Since 1820 'Ayn al-Rummanah has been coming under sniper fire from gunmen on the Sufayr line; this developed into shellfire against residential areas after 1830.

Night of 16 Aug

NC170656 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0515 GMT 17 Aug 85

[Text] Our security correspondent reports that while there was a relaxed atmosphere along the contact lines in Beirut and its southern suburb last night despite a power outage that plunged Beirut into complete darkness, shells suddenly began to fall deep inside the eastern areas as of 0100. The shells caused fires which lit the skies in these areas. People rushed to shelters by candlelight at 0100, when artillery and rocket fire was directed at the peaceful citizens in the two Al-Matn areas extending from Al-Fayyadiyah to B'abda, Al-Hazimiyah Sinn al-Fil, Al-Dikwanah, Ra's al-Dikwanah, Al-Rawdah, Al-Bawshariyah, Al-Dawrah, Al-Zalqa, Jall al-Dib, Bayt Miri, and Brummana. Fires broke out in the shelled areas. The fires in Al-Bawshariyah and other areas continued to rage until 0500 this morning. No casualties have been reported thus far, but the shelling has caused heavy material damage.

Meanwhile, violent battles took place on the Suq al-Gharb and Dahr al-Wahsh combat lines from 2200 last night to 0330 this morning. Various types of weapons, flat trajectory, and heavy artillery as well as tank guns and rockets were used in these battles. Artillery and rocket launchers positioned in 'Alayh, Baysur, Kayfun, Bhamdun, Mansuriyat Bhamdun, Ruwaysat al-Nu'man, Al-Shuwayfat, Shimlan, Mtull Shimlan, and 'Aytat attacked army positions in Suq al-Gharb and Dahr al-Wahsh as well as the populated areas deep inside the eastern area.

Meanwhile, our correspondent in Zahlah, the capital of the Al-Biqa', reported this morning that the peaceful residential quarters in Al-Mu'allaqah in Zahlah were subjected to more than 50 rounds of rockets and machinegun fire from 0200 to approximately 0600 today. As of 0600, sniper fire replaced the rocket and machinegun fire. But at 0700, rocket fire was resumed for 30 minutes on Al-Mu'allaqah and Al-Hammar areas from Al-Karak, after which rocket fire ceased and the situation calmed down. However, tension continues in these areas.

17 Aug Sniper Fire

NC171542 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in English 1530 GMT 17 Aug 85

[Text] Shortly after 1800, the eastern sector of 'Ayn al-Rummanah was subjected to heavy sniping and several mortar shells. Intermittent sniper fire is also reported along the capital's axis of Sodeco-Primo-Al-Barjawi.

Early this evening, Lebanese Army positions at Suq al-Gharb were the target of RPG's and bursts of heavy gunfire.

18 Aug Shelling, Cease-Fire

NC180749 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0715 GMT 18 Aug 85

[Excerpts] The Lebanese Army is replying to Minister Walid Junblatt's rocket launchers, which since 0915 today have been shelling army positions and the eastern residential areas of Beirut, in order to silence them.

Tension mounted at 0930 when Al-Hadath and Wadi Shahrur came under indiscriminate artillery shelling. This shelling extended to include Al-Hazimiyah, the Defense Ministry's environs, Al-Yarzi, Al-Fayyadiyah, and Al-Ashrafiyah.

The indiscriminate shelling of the eastern areas of Beirut and southern Al-Matn, is accompanied by concentrated shelling of military positions in Suq al-Gharb and Dahr al-Wahsh. Fierce clashes involving the use of tank guns, rocket launchers, and cannons are raging on the combat lines of ‘Aytat, Suq al-Gharb, ‘Alayh, and Dahr al-Wahsh.

The eastern areas are still coming under artillery and rocket shelling. The latest reports indicate that shells landed on al-Dikwanah and Tall al-Za‘tar from Mtul Shimlan.

Security sources have said that the cease-fire which will come into effect at 1015 has been guaranteed by Marwan Hamadah.

Shelling Stops; 2 Dead

NC180913 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0845 GMT 18 Aug 85

[Text] Tension in the mountain has eased and the shelling of the eastern residential areas has stopped. Joseph Mir‘i, 12, and his brother Nasif, 14, were killed in Jisr al-Basha. As a result of the shelling, which had been going on in the eastern areas since this morning, Emile Mu‘awwad, Clemence Rizqallah, Silvana ‘Id, Rabi‘ Humsi, Na‘b Sa‘b and his son, Tanyus Harfiti and his son Raymond, a Lebanese Army soldier, and an Indian worker were injured.

The shelling covered the areas of Al-Hadath, Al-Ashrafiyah, Al-Hazimiyah, Al-Dikwanah, Tall al-Za‘tar, Al-Fayyadiyah, Al-Rihaniyah, Al-Yarzi, Wadi Shahrur, and Bulaybil.

'Guarded Calm' on Combat Lines

NC182118 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 2015 GMT 18 Aug 85

[Text] The Kafr Shima area has been subjected to machinegun and intermittent rocket fire from Al-‘Amrusiyah since 2230 tonight. A guarded calm prevails along the combat lines in Beirut, the mountain, and the suburb, except for sporadic sniper fire. The are around the port was shelled at 2145, while the Al-Ashrafiyah, ‘Ayn al-Rummanah, and Furn al-Shubbak areas were shelled between 1945 and 2015. The Rumayah and Bayt Miri areas were subjected to shelling during the evening.

Amal, Socialist Gunmen Clash in West Beirut

NC181655 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1630 GMT 18 Aug 85

[Text] Clashes between Amal and socialist gunmen have been raging in the Summerland area in Al-Janah since 1900. Rockets and medium-caliber weapons are being used in the fighting.

Internal Security Forces have closed the Al-Janah road near the UNESCO area and Al-Ramlah al-Bayda‘ to any traffic. It has been learned that clashes broke out when the socialists attempted to seize an Amal position in the area.

Palestinians, Amal Fighting in Camps, Tyre

NC190602 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0445 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Text] There was military activity near the Sabra and Shatila camps last night. Groups of Palestinian civilians were seen leaving the camps. They headed for West Beirut out for fear that the fighting will resume.

There was fighting between the Palestinians and Amal Movement gunmen in the Burj al-Barajinah camp after midnight last night. Similar fighting reportedly took place in Tyre, but its results are not known.

The body of Muhammad ‘Isa al-Ya‘qub, a Palestinian, was taken from the ‘Ayn al-Hulwah camp to Sidon's Hammud Hospital last night. He had been shot.

Israeli Gunboat Withdraws After Shelling Beirut Area

NC161411 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1404 GMT 16 Aug 85

[Text] According to security sources, an Israeli gunboat approached the Al-Manarah coast and brought the area under artillery and machinegun fire. The gunboat was forced to flee toward the high seas after coming under heavy fire from the shore. This incident took place 30 minutes ago.

Israeli Military Concentrations Seen 16 Aug

NC161105 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 16 Aug 85

[Text] The latest news from southern Lebanon has reported intensive Israeli military concentrations near the town of Al-Qantarah in the direction of Al-Hazir valley. Security sources fear that these forces will enter Al-Ghanduriyah and Frun townships. UN troops have so far been unsuccessful in their attempts to prevent the Israelis from advancing. A number of shells from nearby Israeli enemy positions fell on the vicinities of Kafr Rumman, Kafr Tirbnit, and upper Al-Nabatiyah at dawn today. A rocket also landed near the Al-Nabatiyah military barracks. There have been no reports of casualties. A number of houses in Kafr Tibnit have been damaged by constant machinegun fire from combing operations.

Amal Forces Attack Israeli Position in Tallat 'Alman

NC161600 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1400 GMT 16 Aug 85

[Text] The Lebanese national resistance forces carried out a daring and heroic operation today. Using 107-mm rockets, the Martyr Ibrahim Zurayq Group of the Amal Movement attacked the Israeli-held position at Tallat 'Alman. The position, which overlooks the Zawtar al-Gharbiyah River, received direct hits, and a Merkava tank was destroyed. After the attack, the enemy carried out a search operation, using helicopters and machineguns, but all members of the group returned safely to base.

Earlier, during the evening of 13 August, the Martyr 'Adnan al-Halbawi Group, named after the officer formerly in charge of military affairs in Bi'r al-'Abd, attacked a position jointly held by the Israeli enemy army and Lahd army agents in the town of Kafr Tibnit. In the course of the operation, in which rockets and machineguns were used, direct hits were scored, and several enemy soldiers were killed or wounded.

'Akkar National Front Forms Pro-Syria Militia

NC161200 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1030 GMT 16 Aug 85

[Text] Beirut, 16 Aug (MENA) — Sharif Saghiyah, leader of the 'Akkar National Front [al-jabhah al-wataniyah al-'akkariyah], has announced the formation of a militia in the 'Akkar region of northern Lebanon.

He said that he had decided to form this militia, with Syria's approval and support, following his visit to Damascus. Beginning at the end of this month, Saghiyah added, every citizen in 'Akkar will be able to carry a rifle. This is a result of the front's success last year in establishing coordination and mutual confidence between the inhabitants of 'Akkar and the Syrian Arab deterrent forces.

Hijacked TWA Plane Leaves for Larnaca 16 Aug

NC161112 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
1055 GMT 16 Aug 85

[Text] The TWA jetliner, parked at Beirut Airport since 19 June as the result of a hijacking, took off at 1245 today. An American crew had arrived earlier to fly the plane to Larnaca Aiport. A team of technicians will examine it there before allowing it to continue to the United States.

Further Reaction to Murphy's Tour of Region

AL-THAWRAH Commentary

JN170813 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0730 GMT 17 Aug 85

[Text] Damascus, 17 Aug (SANA) — *AL-THAWRAH* says that despite the diplomatic and media uproar which the parties to the Amman agreement are trying to create regarding Murphy's tour to show that it can save the capitulatory course and its tools from their impasse, U.S. newspapers admit that Murphy's current tour will not lead to any tangible results and expect its failure. In its editorial under the headline "Murphy's Tour and the Impasse of the Capitulatory Action," *AL-THAWRAH* adds that this is natural because (?developments) in the region assert that the line of capitulation will reach a deadlock and that separate deals will collapse.

AL-THAWRAH continues: The impasse of the capitulatory action is the result of Arab rejection of deviation and treason followed by the Jordanian regime and 'Arafat's deviant clique. Peace cannot be established between strong and weak parties. The weak party can never achieve peace, only surrender and sign a write of capitulation.

AL-THAWRAH says: Hence, the suspect, capitulatory mores taking place are doomed to failure. Syria's firm and principled stand has attracted the support of our nation's masses, who found that Syria's stand defends their existence, territory, and dignity. They also consider Syria's stand a guarantee for their future and a base for the liberation of their occupied territory and for regaining their rights. These Arab masses are determined to confront the U.S., Zionist, and capitulatory schemes aimed at liquidating the Palestine cause.

AL-THAWRAH concludes: Therefore, the United States should learn from the mistakes of its policy in the Middle East and stop following a policy which can be described as an implementation of Israeli policy. Consequently, the United States should stop its attempts to impose a new Camp David in the Middle East. The Arabs are determined to protect their national cause from liquidatory plots and to continue struggle to impose a just peace that liberates the land and regain rights.

Damascus Commentary

JN181237 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 18 Aug 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] U.S. envoy Murphy is continuing his tour in an attempt to entrench the U.S.-reactionary move by exploiting the atmosphere of division that has shrouded the Arab region following the Casablanca summit, which did not produce anything. Those who sponsored the summit were forced to state that the aim was to support the Husayn-'Arafat agreement. This prompted Murphy to head for the region to explore the dimensions of the new situation that followed the emergency summit which, in Syria's absence, issued only marginal resolutions. These resolutions do not offer anything to the progress of the accurately planned U.S.-Israeli settlement.

Murphy came to the region to affirm that there will be no dialogue with the Jordanians or Palestinians unless it leads to direct negotiations with Israel. He said this in Amman, the occupied land, and Cairo. Statements by officials in the Egyptian and Jordanian regimes are meaningless and are intended for local consumption; they are not binding on the Americans or Israelis. The Israelis are confident that the U.S. Administration is implementing an Israeli policy in the region.

Murphy was clear when he affirmed that his mission stems from [word indistinct] the Israeli concept with the Jordanian- Palestinian delegation if it takes place in order to achieve direct negotiations with Israel. In spite of this clarity, Mubarak regime sources were eager to say that there were encouraging signs that call for optimism and that the talks with Murphy progress with difficulty on coordinating efforts to complete the peace process. The sources also said that Egypt appealed to the United States to continue its efforts to achieve this. This is what the Jordanian regime's prime minister said when he indicated that some progress had been made in the talks with Murphy.

If this is the stand of those who pant after a capitulationist settlement in the region, the Israeli leaders understood the meaning of Murphy's visit in a completely different way from that of the Jordanian and Egyptian regimes. Shamir frankly said that Washington had sent Murphy to the region to investigate whether a U.S. meeting with a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation could lead to direct talks with Israel. He added that this constitutes a waste of time because the only way to achieve peace, as far as Israel is concerned, is to implement the Camp David clauses. This talk is in complete harmony with the U.S. viewpoint, even though the U.S. Administration sometimes uses tactful words to express the same meaning.

The most obvious fact is that the U.S. Administration and Israel are clinging to the Husayn-'Arafat agreement as an opportunity to push the Arabs into direct talks with Israel and force them to capitulate to Israel. Naturally, the U.S. Administration wants from its latest move in the region to convince the Arabs that it is seeking to achieve a settlement in the Middle East and that it is trying to achieve this through a stand it claims to be objective so that the Arabs find themselves even before any preliminary discussions pressed to hold direct negotiations with Israel. However, the Israeli and U.S. calculations cannot succeed because the side that foiled the deal that was expected from the Casablanca summit can also foil the U.S.-Israeli design.

AL-BA'TH on 'Failure'

JN190915 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0745 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Text] Damascus, 19 Aug (SANA) — *AL-BA'TH* says that Murphy's tour ended as it began, that is, running after a deceptive mirage. With the end of the tour, the U.S. Administration and the capitulatory group returned to the whirlpool of the impasse. In its editorial today, *AL-BA'TH* said: The great enthusiasm which preceded Murphy's tour, following a detailed study made by the White House of the final communique of the Casablanca summit, began to weaken with the beginning of talks between the U.S. envoy and the parties to the capitulatory coursein Amman represented by the Jordanian regime and the 'Arafatist clique.

AL-BA'TH explains that Murphy's tour in the region failed because the basis on which the White House acted had moved, that is, the communique of the summit of those who attended was a fragile basis. This basis does not allow those running after separate deals to make effective moves or attain tangible results in giving momentum to peace.

AL-BA'TH notes that despite Murphy's attempt to speak clearly regarding an expeditious course of action sought by the United States, it has been proved by the talks held in Amman, Cairo, and the occupied territory that he who has nothing has nothing to offer.

Concluding its editorial, *AL-BA'TH* expects more attempts to create flareups in the region after Murphy reports to his administration. The paper does not rule out a return by the U.S. official that might be accompanied by a new enthusiasm. This enthusiasm will not be similar to that of the U.S. Administration for the Casablanca summit communique, but it will be a new kind of enthusiasm that was prepared by the parties to the course of capitulation while they were observing U.S. maneuvers on Egyptian territory.

Lebanon Also Discussed

JN180854 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
0345 GMT 18 Aug 85

[Press review]

[Excerpt] Under the headline "Murphy's Tour and the Security Flareup in Lebanon," *AL-BA'TH* says: Many questions are being raised in Lebanon concerning the security flareup in certain areas. Some stress the close connection between the large-scale flareup and U.S. envoy Murphy's visit to the region. Some others go so far as to say that in addition to being connected with Murphy's visit, this flareup is also due to the fact that those who stand to lose, when they felt that the issue of the national dialogue had crystallized, joined hands with the partners of the new Camp David. This flareup also coincides with Israeli retaliatory threats in answer to the heroic resistance operation. Thus, the aims of Israel, the United States, the Camp David Arabs, and those who stand to lose in Lebanon meet on one point, that the security flareup should include several Lebanese areas.

AL-BA'TH adds: Be that as it may and as long as all Lebanese parties are aware of the situation, everyone should realize that the time has come for Lebanon — the homeland and people — to rest, that those who are responsible there must play their role in serving their country, particularly since the enemies of the Lebanese unity are now vividly apparent. In other words, this or that Lebanese side must not contribute to anti-Lebanese activities in Lebanon under any circumstances. From the national and pan-Arab viewpoints, everyone is supposed to stand against any attempt at a flareup regardless of its size. It has been amply proven that the dialogue of guns cannot solve the Lebanese crisis but can only aggravate it.

Reaction To Peace Moves

JN181734 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1515 GMT 18 Aug 85

[Text] Amman — The Jordanian regime king met with Richard Murphy, U.S. assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern affairs, in the presence of some Jordanian regime officials in Amman today. Reports said that talks dealt with preparations for holding a meeting between a joint Jordanian-'Arafatist delegation and a U.S. delegation in order to prepare for direct negotiations between the Jordanian-'Arafatist delegation and the Zionist entity. Murphy briefed Husayn on the results of his visit to the Egyptian regime and his contacts with enemy leaders regarding the joint delegation. Murphy left Amman this afternoon for the United States.

Regarding the moves of the Jordanian regime and 'Arafat and his capitulatory clique, the official spokesman of the Popular Liberation War Vanguards, Al-Sa'iqah has affirmed that Yasir 'Arafat represents only himself and his deviationist clique and that the suspect contacts which he is holding do not express the ambitions and viewpoints of our people inside and outside the occupied homeland. He added that these contacts are aimed at making concessions to the Zionist enemy while the Palestinian masses, under the leadership of the Palestine National Salvation Front, are continuing the battle of liberation until victory.

The official spokesman said that the grave plot against the central cause of the Arab nation, which Murphy is sponsoring, will never succeed. It will fail thanks to the steadfastness of Palestinian masses inside and outside the occupied territories.

Concluding his statement, the spokesman said that the Palestinian people who disowned 'Arafat and condemned his treasonous acts are not alone in the battle. They have the lofty steadfast fortress, Syria, under the leadership of liberation hero President Hafiz al-Asad, all the national Lebanese forces, all the national and pan-Arab foreces, and all the masses of the great Arab homeland.

'Martyr' Interviewed on Suicide Operation

JN180736 Damascus Television Service in Arabic
1730 GMT 17 Aug 85

[Text] An eagle from the Lebanese national resistance has recorded with his blood a new page of sacrifice and heroism in southern Lebanon. With his Syrian Arab blood, he watered the soil of the southern Lebanese territory so that his chaste blood will be mixed with the blood of his comrades who preceded him on the path of martyrdom in order to liberate the Arab land from the invading Zionist occupiers. This eagle is hero martyr 'Abdallah Muhammad Khalid 'Abd al-Qadir from Al-Sahl village in Al-Nabk district. This hero carried out his martyrdom operation deep inside the occupied zone of steadfast southern Lebanon. He pounced on an agent position near the village of Bayt Yahun in the Bint Jubayl district and blasted himself in a car which he had been driving.

Some 45 elements of the Zionist occupation forces and agent Lahd forces were either killed or wounded. Four tracked vehicles and two jeeps, which usually carry Zionist intelligence elements, were destroyed.

Before his martyrdom, hero martyr 'Abdallah Muhammad Khalid 'Abd al-Qadir saluted Arab Syria and its leader, the symbol of the Lebanese resistance, President Hafiz al-Asad. The following is full recording of the hero martyr's greetings:

[Begin recording] [Unidentified interviewer] Comrade, can you introduce yourself?

['Abdallah 'Abd al-Qadir] I am Comrade martyr 'Abdallah Muhammad Khalid 'Abd al-Qadir from the martyr Hisham Ibrahim 'Abbas group. I was born in the village of Al-Sahl in Al-Nabk district of the Syrian Arab Republic in 1968. I joined the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party in 1982 and the Lebanese National Resistance Front in 1985.

[Interviewer] In your opinion, what is the method by which we can expel the Zionist enemy from our Arab territory?

['Abd al-Qadir] Our enemy is fierce and arrogant. He practices various kinds of terrorism against our people, using the most advanced, lethal U.S. weapons. While the enemy shows his fierceness, the capitulationist Arabs rush to grovel to him. Our party and our leader Al-Asad have taught us that peoples who struggle for their freedom and progress must triumph, that their struggle requires sacrifices so that they can teach lessons to the enemy. This was done by great martyrs before me such as Comrade martyr Hisham 'Abbas. I would like to say that our martyrdom is not suicide. We are a sacrifice for our Arab nation in defense of our people. We humiliate and defeat our enemies. As struggler President Hafiz al-Asad said: The best weapon with which we can face the enemies is the human being who insists on courting martyrdom.

[Interviewer] Comrade: Since you are from Syria, what is the motive for your martyrdom on Lebanese territory?

['Abd al-Qadir] It is out of my faith in the pan-Arab nature of the battle and in the unity of the fate and destiny of the Arab nation. Even though I am from Syria, there is no difference for me if I perform my pan-Arab duty in any Arab spot, be it in Syria, Lebanon, or Palestine. This is because the enemy is not against Lebanon alone or Syria alone. This is what our leader Hafiz al-Asad taught us. The Israeli enemy schemes are aimed at wiping out the entire Arab nation without exception. The presence of the Syrian Arab Army in Lebanon is for this purpose. [sentence as heard]

[Interviewer] What would you like to tell your family and comrades?

['Abd al-Qadir] I salute the symbol of the Lebanese national resistance, Comrade Hafiz al-Asad, who inspires us with hope and who is the impregnable fortress that freightens the enemy and on which the plots founder. I also greet the fighters of the Lebanese national resistance and call on them to continue the march in order to liberate the homeland from the filth of the enemy because the homeland is in our trust. Let us keep this trust from desecration and let us unstintingly give our blood to this end. I greet my family and brothers and I ask them to be proud of my martyrdom because my martyrdom is a source of pride for them as well as for all the noble Arabs from the gulf to the ocean. [end recording]

Peres Meets Murphy, Emphasizes Egyptian Relations
TA161416 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 16 Aug 85

[Text] The prime minister held a second meeting with U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy today. Ideas to promote the peace process in the region were raised during the meeting. Mr Peres highlighted the significance Israel attributes to strengthening ties with Egypt, and also wished to relay to the U.S. President and the secretary of state Israel's gratitude for the special aid granted by the U.S. Administration to Israel.

Murphy Confers With Rabin, Leaves for Egypt
TA161609 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 16 Aug 85

[Text] Richard Murphy has left Israel for Cairo after conferring with the prime minister in Jerusalem. Prior to his departure, Murphy stopped over in Tel Aviv to brief the defense minister about his talks in Amman at the beginning of this week.

Murphy To Relay Peres Message to Egypt's Mubarak
TA170433 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 17 Aug 85

[Text] U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy has arrived in Alexandria from Israel for talks with Egyptian leaders. He is scheduled to meet today with President Husni Mubarak and Foreign Minister 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid. Murphy is carrying a message from Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres for Mubarak. Peres yesterday explained to Murphy the importance Israel attaches to improving its relations with Egypt. Later the U.S. assistant secretary had talks with Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin.

During his stay in Israel Murphy also met with the families of Israeli soldiers missing in Lebanon. He told them that he had not had time during his current shuttle to check out a Jordan television report that one of the missing, Zekharya Baumel, is being held by a Palestinian group, but Murphy promised that the United States would continue in every way possible to help locate the four missing Israeli soldiers.

U.S. Assures No Murphy-Palestinian Meeting Now
TA181219 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 18 Aug 85

[Text] The United States assured Israel that Richard Murphy did not and promised he would not meet Palestinian representatives during his current tour. Our political correspondent points out that Murphy has in fact completed his visit to Jordan, and is now on his way back to the United States. It was reported this afternoon from Amman that before ending his visit Murphy might meet with Palestinian representatives, but as said, Jerusalem terms this report as groundless.

General Mordekhay Acquitted; Judge Gives Reasons
TA180914 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 0825 GMT 18 Aug 85

["IDF Spokesman's Communique" — ITIM headline]

[Text] [no place-name as received], 18 Aug (ITIM) — The disciplinary trial of Chief Infantry and Paratroop Officer Brigadier General Yitzhaq Mordekhay continued this morning before Major General Hayim Nadel. At the end of the deliberations, the disciplinary officer decided to acquit Brig Gen Mordekhay of the two charges against him regarding the beating up of terrorists in the course of the storming of the hijacked bus on 13 April 1984. Maj Gen Nadel notified the chief of staff of the outcome of the trial. In view of the importance of the incident and its possible impact on IDF commanders and the public at large, Maj Gen Nadel deemed fit to explain the considerations that guided him in this trial:

Following a thorough examination of the material of the Zore'a Commission [set up to look into the controversial death of two terrorists in the rescue operation], the investigation files of all the bodies involved in the incident, the Military Advocate General's document addressed to the chief of staff of 14 August 1985, and after hearing the defendant's remarks, I arrived at the following conclusions:

1. The chief infantry and paratroop officer interrogated the prisoners in the initial stages of the operation, during the first minutes of the operation.

2. The circumstances of the incident were operational.

3. The chief infantry and paratroop officer conducted the interrogation in the above-mentioned case in order to obtain vital immediate information in real time to avert further casualties among the people present in the vicinity of the bus who were under immediate threat to their lives, particularly in view of the fact that the explosion of the booby-trapped suitcase was feasible, conceivable, and absolutely probable.

4. The harm caused by the chief infantry and paratroop officer was not unreasonable in view of the danger posed to human life (civilians, and military, police, and Shin Bet personnel) which he wanted to avoid.

Egypt's Al-Majid Wants To Meet With Shamir at UN
TA191054 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Text] Egypt's charge d'affaires in Israel, Muhammad Basyuni, met this morning with Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir. Basyuni told Shamir that Egyptian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Majid wants to meet him at the upcoming session of the UN General Assembly which begins in September. He also informed Shamir that Egypt's minister of tourism, Wajih Shindi, would be arriving in Israel on Wednesday for a 3-day visit. Shindi will discuss ways of increasing tourism between Israel and Egypt.

Peres, Egypt's Basyuni View Tabah Proposals

TA181613 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1600 GMT 18 Aug 85

[Text] The prime minister and the Egyptian charge d'affaires this afternoon viewed together various proposals regarding Tabah. Our political correspondent reports that the Egyptian diplomat returned from Cairo over the weekend. He reported that the Egyptian tourism minister will pay an official visit to Israel.

Moda'i To Follow Likud in Inner Cabinet Tabah Vote

TA171627 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1600 GMT 17 Aug 85

[Text] The prime minister approached Minister Moda'i over the weekend and asked him to vote for his proposal regarding the solution of the Israeli-Egyptian conflict over the Tabah area at the Inner Cabinet session tomorrow. Our political correspondent has learned that Minister Moda'i responded that whatever happens, he will follow the decision of the Likud ministers who are members of the Inner Cabinet. Minister Moda'i will visit Tabah on Monday, where he will confer with the Egyptian consul in Elat, and will study firsthand the border demarcation problem in the area.

Weizman on Peace Process Negotiations, Egypt

TA170858 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0800 GMT 17 Aug 85

[Text] In tomorrow's Cabinet meeting Minister 'Ezer Weizman will support evicting the Knesset members who are occupying a house in Hebron's casbah. This is a demonstration, he said, and a demonstration should be dispersed. In an interview with our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer Minister Weizman said he is prepared to conduct negotiations in connection with the peace process with anybody who is prepared to coexist with Israel and is not planning to destroy it. It is not important who we sit down with but what the negotiations are about. On thawing relations with Egypt, Minister Weizman said that the pace at which the government is dealing with this matter is too slow. In his opinion, the government is seeking ways to put off solutions.

Shamir on Peace Process, Relations With RSA

TA171115 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
1000 GMT 17 Aug 85

[Interview with Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir by Ruth Blaukopf following meeting with Richard Murphy on 15 August; place not given — recorded]

[Text] [Shamir] We understand the American intentions, as they are expressed by Secretary Shultz, that they will have talks with such a [joint Jordanian-Palestinian] delegation in Jordan only if they will be convinced that such talks will lead to direct negotiations with Israel. Ambassador Murphy was sent to the Middle East to explore this possibility. My position was that such exploration is not necessary, because it is already known that not Jordan and not the PLO are interested in direct negotiations with Israel. They are interested in negotiations between PLO and the United States, and this goal is not shared, neither by the United States nor by us.

[Blaukopf] Would you agree with the assessment that Jordanian inflexibility has in fact undermined any attempts by the United States to get some movement on the Middle East peace process?

[Shamir] I would say that after all these efforts the United States has to come back to our conclusion that the only realistic way to bring peace to this area is to come back to the Camp David agreements.

[Blaukopf] I would like to take you up on the Camp David agreements and the whole process of direct negotiations. Do you not see some movement on the peace with Egypt, on normalization of relations, on the resolution of outstanding problems, as creating the kind of momentum that could persuade the Jordanians that the Camp David process is the only way?

[Shamir] I will be very happy if the Egyptians and the Jordanians accept this way of negotiating in the framework of Camp David. But, unfortunately, I cannot see any sign of such an approach even in Egypt, our partner in the Camp David agreements.

[Blaukopf] You do not see Tabah as any kind of starting point whatsoever?

[Shamir] Tabah is one of the points on the agenda, and the differences between us and Egypt on this issue are not very deep and not very serious. I would suggest that both parties could talk informally, without any commitment to the past obligations about this issue. There is only one intention: to find a solution, an accepted solution. I think that there is a very real, realistic possibility to get a solution.

[Blaukopf] And do you feel that this can be done through conciliation?

[Shamir] Of course conciliation is the best way to do it, because conciliation, the way of conciliation, does not include any confrontation.

[Blaukopf] You must have given some thought to the fact that the Egyptians are so insistent on arbitration. Why do you think they are?

[Shamir] Maybe this is a result of the assessment of the legal experts of the Egyptian Foreign Ministry, that they are convinced that by this arbitration they could easily win their cause. But this is not the goal; the goal is to solve the issue and to find an agreed position. Therefore, I think the way of conciliation is more reasonable.

[Blaukopf] Prime Minister Peres argues that the very reluctance of Israel to go to arbitration could indicate some doubtfulness on Israel's part as to our claim. How strong is Israel's claim to Tabah?

[Shamir] Well, I am convinced that our claim is very strong, but this is not the issue. It is not a question of which party will win;

we are not seeking confrontations. We are not interested in it. We have to remove an obstacle in our relationship without giving up the interests of either party.

[Blaukopf] On the home front, are you still concerned, or do you still have any doubts that a compromise within the Cabinet itself can be achieved as to how to approach the Tabah issue, or is there a risk of a confrontation within the Cabinet itself?

[Shamir] Well, in the Cabinet there could be differences of views about many issues, but I cannot see any danger that such differences of views about a problem like Tabah could endanger the existence of the unity government.

[Blaukopf] Mr Shamir, this week Israel has been hosting the first black leader from South Africa; there was a very important speech which seems to have caused considerable disappointment in international circles from P.W. Botha. What is Israel's reaction to that speech, to the lack of reforms that were perhaps expected in some optimistic quarters?

[Shamir] Israel is not a country directly interested in all these problems. We have declared many times that Israel is opposed to the apartheid and we would like not to have such regimes in any place in the world, but it does not depend on us if there will be any change in the situation in South Africa or not.

[Blaukopf] Israel's own ambassador to Pretoria is completing his tour of duty there. That gives Israel a chance to reconsider its position. Does Israel intend to suspend its diplomatic ties at the ambassadorial level?

[Shamir] It is not our intention. There is not any decision about it. But I suppose that when our ambassador comes back, we will consult with him.

Rabin on Syria Against PLO, Jordan's Mistake

TA180939 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 18 Aug 85 p 3

[Report from the south by Dani Tzidqoni]

[Text] "The Syrians and Shi'ites fight better against the PLO than the IDF did in Lebanon. The war there, which lasted 3 years, did not achieve its end and did not eliminate the threat of terror in Lebanon, but caused the transfer of the terrorists' commands to Jordan, where they are 10 times as dangerous since they are located within a population of over 3 million Palestinians." This was said by Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin during an evening devoted to interviews in Rishon Leziyyon on Friday.

Yitzhaq Rabin believes that Husayn indeed wants peace, but, in Rabin's opinion, the king made a fatal mistake when he opened his country to the terrorist commands. The Syrians, the defense minister said, view the PLO as their No 1 enemy, before Israel; if Jordan had not opened its gates to it, the PLO would have been liquidated.

Inner Cabinet Overrules Shamir on Hebron Casbah

TA181531 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1455 GMT 18 Aug 85

[Text] Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir's demand that Jews be allowed to reside in the houses they purchased in the casbah in Hebron was in effect overruled by a tie vote of the five Likud ministers versus the five Alignment ministers in the Inner Cabinet. Our political correspondent 'Oz Frankel reports from the Prime Minister's Office, now that the Inner Cabinet session is over [as heard]:

The Inner Cabinet session lasted approximately 2 and 1/2 hours, and was devoted entirely to the Jewish settlement in the heart of Hebron. The Egyptian issue [Tabah] was not discussed, and was put on the agenda for another Inner Cabinet session.

Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir said that based on decisions by previous Likud governments, Jews have the right to settle in Hebron. Consequently, there is no need for a new Cabinet resolution to approve settlement there. He said that it is inconceivable that each house should be discussed separately since an earlier decision in principle made settling in Hebron legal and possible. A debate ensued in the Inner Cabinet on whether indeed such binding Cabinet resolutions had been passed, and we have learned that based on an internal memorandum submitted to the prime minister, it was determined — on the basis of the Bet Hadassah precedent — that the argument that there is no need for a new Cabinet decision on a new settlement drive in Hebron is not true. The memorandum also stipulated that the house in question is not located within the zone slotted for Jewish settlement in Hebron.

The bottom line of the Inner Cabinet session was that the five Likud ministers supported Shamir's demand, while the five Alignment ministers opposed it. The implication of the decision is that it will be up to the defense establishment to decide what steps will be taken there. It seems that there is no intention to forcefully remove the Knesset Members [MK's] who have been staying in the house in the casbah. Judging by remarks made this morning by Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin, according to a legal opinion submitted to him, MK immunity holds even beyond the Green Line. Since this was the Inner Cabinet's resolution, we can see that Shamir's proposal has failed.

Civilian Administration Views Hebron House Sales

TA180929 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 18 Aug 85 p 1

[Report by Pinhas 'Inbari]

[Text] The Civilian Administration has begun to summon Hebron Arabs who aid Jewish settlers in house selling deals in order to try to locate which buildings the settlers bought. The Civilian Administration does not view these sales as legal since they require the Civilian Administration's approval.

This action aroused a great deal of fury among the settlers. They claim that exposing the Arabs involved endangered their lives and that this may halt the purchasing of apartments in Hebron.

Our correspondent has learned that toward the end of last week, when a senior Israeli officer visited Hebron, he was told by the settlers: "Your blood is on your own head if any of the Arabs interrogated by the Civilian Administration comes to any harm."

Rabin on MK's Exploiting Immunity in Hebron

TA181924 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew
1800 GMT 18 Aug 85

[Interview with Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin by political correspondent Yoram Ronen on 18 August after the Inner Cabinet session; place not given — videotaped]

[Text][Ronen] What do you intend to do to the Tehiya MK's who took up positions in the house in Hebron?

[Rabin] I draw a distinction between the issue in principle and the problem of the presence of a few MK'S inside the house. As regards the house itself, even if there was a purchase agreement, it was not done in accordance with Cabinet resolutions. In 1979, the Likud government decided that no land or house would be purchased inside densely-populated areas in [Arab] towns or settlements without the prior approval of the defense minister. No defense minister has given his consent to this purchase, and it was not registered with the authorized bodies as required by law.

[Ronen] In other words, you do not accept the argument raised by the vice prime minister that there is no need for a government decision to purchase a house or settle in a house in Hebron?

[Rabin] I was not member of the Cabinet that adopted that resolution. According to the coalition agreement, all the Cabinet resolutions are still valid. That was a just and correct decision that resulted from the understanding of the problem involved in an attempt by a few people to purchase property in the heart of large Arab population centers. Besides, the policy of all the governments, irrespective of which party led them, was that there would not be any new substantial settlement drive without a Cabinet decision. That is why I have acted against settlement in the heart of the casbah in Hebron, and will continue to fight against it.

[Ronen] But I believe that there exists a Cabinet resolution stating that the Jewish settlement — otherwise known as the Jewish court — in Hebron should be expanded.

[Rabin] Everything that results from the Cabinet resolutions, including those that were adopted during the Likud governments' terms — and this includes dealing with the Jewish court in Hebron as well — can be implemented. No one has claimed that the casbah is part of that Jewish court. I have not heard anyone come out with such a ludicrous argument.

As for the MK's themselves, I can only express my amazement that they have been exploiting the defense establishment's policy permitting the same kind of freedom of movement inside the territories occupied by us as inside Israel although the law does not obligate us to do so, and have been taking advantage of this beyond the intention behind that policy. In other words, they are not moving about the territories freely to obtain information or form impressions in order to properly fulfill their responsibilities. Instead, they are doing this in order to establish a fait accompli of settling in a house about whose legal purchase there is some doubt.

As for what I will do with them: I would not like to reach a situation in which we would dispatch the army to forcibly evict the MK's. I believe this would be most unbecoming and disrespectful. All I can say is that I shall try to appeal to their conscience. They can raise any subject for discussion in the Knesset. They can move everywhere to obtain information. But to try to establish facts in contravention of Cabinet resolutions and on the basis of the MK immunity — I believe this is an abuse of the immunity law.

[Ronen] What if the MK's continue to hold vigils and hold that house for a long time?

[Rabin] Let us wait and see.

[Ronen] Thank you very much, Mr Defense Minister.

Rabin Reiterates Position

TA190605 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0405 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Interview with Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin by Yitzhaq Ro'e; in the Tel Aviv studio — live]

[Text][Ro'e] Mr Rabin, has there been any progress since yesterday, when you expressed the hope that the MK's would leave the apartment in the Hebron casbah of their own free will?

[Rabin] There is no sign that they are willing to leave the place. As defense minister, I aim to ensure that nothing will be done in the territories, in Hebron, which is contrary to government decisions and Israel's laws.

[Ro'e] Does this mean you will use the IDF?

[Rabin] At the moment, the IDF is being used to maintain public order by closing off the casbah area. The main consideration here is maintaining public order. We will examine the question of the MK's as well.

[Ro'e] Obviously, it is difficult to evacuate MK's, and you touched on this issue yesterday. This morning our commentator on legal affairs told us what we already knew: Their presence there is illegal because their immunity is not valid in the territories.

[Rabin] I do not want to go into the legal problem right now. Without going into the details, I also believe that the Knesset Members Immunity Law was not intended for the purpose to which the MK's put it, especially in the territories. The Immunity Law was meant to give the MK's freedom of movement to allow them to perform their duties, rather than to carry out actions which are contrary to the government's decisions.

[Ro'e] Would you like to use this opportunity to make an appeal to the MK's and their partners in this affair?

[Rabin] I completely differentiate between the case of the MK's and those who are not MK's. We did not and will not give permission to those who are not MK's to enter and occupy these houses.

[Ro'e] And what about the MK's?

[Rabin] Yesterday evening I appealed to them, and if this does not prove effective, we will have to look for other ways.

[Ro'e] Sir, we are now hearing that the objective is not the house in the casbah, but the settlement of 100 families in the Jewish Quarter in Hebron. What do you have to say about this?

[Rabin] I will express my opinion when this issue is raised in the government. I am not willing to discuss the issue as long as the MK's remain in the house in the casbah illegally.

[Ro'e] We heard the settlers call for retaliation by the Likud ministers. Is there no fear that the Cabinet will be paralyzed, that it will not be able to pass any decision?

[Rabin] We have heard various calls, such as the ridiculous comparison of our policy with the White Paper policy. One would think our objective is to settle Jews in every Arab town. Have we settled Shefar'am just because the Sanhedrin [Jewish High Court during Second Temple period] was located there? I believe that all the comparisons with the past are simply stupid and have no relevance for the policy of Israeli Governments.

[Ro'e] There is confusion here with regard to concepts. I wanted to hear your feelings about this confusion between policy and words such as White Paper, land redemption, Jewish majority. How do you feel about sending Israeli paratroopers into the Hebron casbah? There are those who might pursue the comparisons and call them Anemones [British paratroopers]?

[Rabin] I think this is a distortion and use of concepts irrelevant to our time. Moreover, democracy in Israel will be undermined if everyone takes the law into his own hands. It is no coincidence that those who initiated the purchase of the houses in Hebron were among those who led the Jewish terror organization, and several of them are in jail at present.

[Ro'e] Do you think that some people are being dragged along after them?

[Rabin] Undoubtedly. I find it hard to believe that the Likud, which is a partner in the national unity government, a signatory to the coalition agreement, and which certainly wants to reach the rotation, was the initiator of the move into the house in the Hebron casbah. Somebody initiated it, and the Likud was dragged along after that somebody.

Rabbi Levinger Kept From Entering Hebron Casbah

TA190759 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
0750 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Text] A few minutes ago the security forces prevented Rabbi Moshe Levinger and several of his followers from entering Hebron's casbah. The rabbi and his followers sought to enter the apartment occupied by the Tehiya and Likud MK's.

Our correspondent Gil Ronen reports that Levinger said he will not allow Arabs to enter the casbah in retaliation for not being allowed in. Arab merchants in the area asked the military governor to intervene in the matter. It seems that at present calm prevails in the area.

Army Cuts Off Electricity to Hebron Apartment

TA190436 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0400 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Text] The Council of Jewish Settlements in Judaea and Samaria has called on the Likud ministers to foil any initiative by Alignment ministers in the Inner Cabinet in retaliation for the decision concerning the settlement of the Jewish quarter in Hebron. The Council says the government's decision is a shameful reminder of the White Paper forbidding Jewish settlement in Eretz Yisra'el.

Our correspondent Shalom Oren reports the Army has cut off the supply of electricity to the Hebron casbah apartment in which the MK's are staying.

Shamir on 'Witch Hunt' in W. Bank Land Cases

TA181458 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English
18 Aug 85 pp 1, 2

[by Mikhal Yudelman]

[Text] Vice Premier Shamir has blasted what he called the "witch hunt" being waged in the media against land purchasers in Judaea and Samaria.

Speaking at a public meeting at Ganne Tiqva on Friday, Shamir warned against turning suspicions concerning certain land purchases into a means of preventing the Zionist act of redeeming land.

Shamir was speaking against the background of a growing scandal surrounding West Bank land purchases. The latest move came late last week when wealthy Arab businessman (Ahmad Uda), considered a key figure in the West Bank land sales scandal, was arrested. He is still in police custody.

"Be careful, don't touch land redemption!" Shamir called. "The police, even when it investigates criminal acts, must consider the national interest. Criminal suspicions must be investigated, but no policeman or officer must be influenced by those defeatists who want to harm settlement."

Shamir said that it was never simple to buy land from Arabs, and in many cases the process was accompanied by threats and murders. "Sometimes tricks and schemes were needed and unconventional means used to purchase and redeem land. It is intolerable that the investigation of isolated cases of land purchases should turn into a general witch hunt on all the land purchases in Judaea and Samaria, with the aim of preventing this Zionist mission," Shamir said.

Knesset Member Ya'ir Tzaban (Mapam), of the Knesset's State Control [Public Audit] Committee, said yesterday that the threads of the investigation lead to public figures involved in covering up illegal land sales in the West Bank, and to the senior personnel of six government offices during the Likud government. "Some of the political leadership of the Tehiya Party, and especially of the Likud, have good reason — beyond ideological and political considerations — to make every effort to stop the police investigation into the affair," Tzaban charged.

Three Israelis are already in police custody, after 50 land-sale forms with forged signatures of Arab land-owners were found in their possession. The suspects' attorneys maintain their clients are merely middlemen for those behind the affair.

(Uda's) remand has been extended, but he was not brought to a magistrate's court for this because the legal procedure for West Bank residents is different. Attorney Menahem Rubinstein, who represents one of the suspects, said that (Uda) has information which might "rock" the State of Israel.

(Uda) is believed to have connections with ministers and Knesset Members.

"The threads lead to the management of the Defence, Agriculture, Finance, Interior, Police, Housing and Foreign Ministries during the Likud government," Tzaban said. "It will be necessary to hold a thorough investigation to ascertain whether certain political parties have not received excessive contributions by persons involved in the land-sales affair," he said.

Rabin Attacks Likud on POW Exchange Issue

TA171152 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1100 GMT 17 Aug 85

[Text] Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin says it is the previous government which appointed the inquiry commission into the death of the terrorists who hijacked the bus [travelling to Ashqelon in April 1984], and it is Defense Minister Arens at the time who passed the issue on for examination by the attorney general. Those who began the process of investigation cannot today criticize the government or the defense minister. Yitzhaq Rabin has also placed responsibility on the previous Likud government for what he termed the new norm of releasing thousands of terrorists in exchange for a few prisoners. The previous government, Rabin said, released 4,400 detainees in return for 6 captives and this taught the enemy to bargain and blackmail. He was talking in Rishon Leziyyon yesterday.

Cabinet Okays Free Trade Zone Agreement With U.S.

TA181537 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
1405 GMT 18 Aug 85

[Excerpts] In today's Cabinet session, Prime Minister Shim'on Peres expressed his full support for the attorney general and said that he considered as grave the publication of Minister Shapira's letter which stated that the attorney general had disqualified himself by placing Chief Infantry and Paratroop Officer Brigadier General Yitzhaq Modekhay on trial before a disciplinary officer. During the discussion in this morning's Cabinet session, Professor Zamir declared that he had not added an opinion of his own to the original recommendations of the Commission of Inquiry report, and that criticism directed at him is based on partisan considerations and poses a danger to the democratic regime.

The Cabinet adopted a series of economic resolutions, the main ones being the ratification of the free trade zone agreement with the United States and the continued restrictions on government contracts, through a gradual letting up until March. The number of government staff will be frozen until March; the requirement that senior ministers obtain approval in order to travel abroad will remain in effect until December, when the matter will be reconsidered. Ministers Sharir, Pat, and Shapira voted against the continued restriction on travel by senior ministers.

Our economic affairs correspondent Ze'ev Hasper reports that following the request by the interior minister, the Cabinet decided to terminate daylight savings time 2 weeks earlier than originally planned: on 1 September. It was also decided to adjust income tax brackets during August by 14 percent, and to exempt all those whose tax bracket exceeds 20 percent from paying national insurance next month.

Finally, in the wake of a proposal by the finance minister, the Cabinet approved the channeling of 12 million shekels to local municipalities as emergency aid.

Court Stays Terrorist Expulsion Until Appeal Heard

TA161126 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1100 GMT 16 Aug 85

[Text] Supreme Court Justice Gavri'el Bach has instructed the commander of the Central Command to show cause, within 21 days, why he wants to expel Hamis Husayn Masrallah from Bayt Suriq. In addition, the justice issued an order that forbids the expulsion of the terrorist from the region until his appeal is heard. Masrallah was released in the POW exchange deal with Jibril, and the authorities claim that he is not a resident of the region.

Defense Ministry Dismisses 3,500 Workers

TA171139 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1000 GMT 17 Aug 85

[Text] The Defense Ministry has already dismissed about 3,500 workers, of whom about 2,000 are career Army soldiers. The dismissals are continuing and will reach between 7,000 to 10,000 in industry, with many more coming in the Army itself.

RSA President's Speech, Apartheid Condemned

OAU Press Release

EA152004 Addis Ababa in English to Neighbouring Countries 1530 GMT 15 Aug 85

[Text] The OAU has called on all OAU member-states to demonstrate solidarity with the oppressed people of South Africa and to take such appropriate measures as to advance their rightful cause.

In a press release issued in Addis Ababa, the OAU appealed to the international community to extend all positive, political, moral, and material support to the struggling people of South Africa. The OAU statement also rejected the racist president's expected pronouncement on reform of the apartheid system and new political dispensation. It said that such measures would be merely cosmetic designed to hoodwink the international opinion.

OAU Chairman Cited

HK190444 Hong Kong AFP in English 0407 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Text] Paris, Aug 19 (AFP) — Senegalese President Abdou Diouf, chairman of the Organization of African Unity, called on the world today to bring about the "total isolation" of South Africa and to impose mandatory economic sanctions on the country's white minority regime.

In an interview in the Paris daily *LE MATIN*, he said he was "disappointed" by South African Prime Minister Pieter Botha's major policy speech last week.

Mandatory economic sanctions were "the only means to bring the defenders of apartheid to reason," he said.

Apartheid was "structural violence," and the outlawed African National Congress (ANC) and the internal opposition "should not be blamed for answering violence with violence."

The major powers had "enormous" responsibility in the present situation, Mr Diouf said.

The argument by the United States, Britain and West Germany that sanctions would mainly hit South Africa's blacks was "unacceptable," especially since the blacks themselves said the white government's arrogance stemmed from its privileged economic and military ties with such countries.

Security Conference Statement

AB181044 Lome Domestic Service in French 1230 GMT 17 Aug 85

[Excerpt] The OAU foreign minister and experts from various international institutions — some of whom were received yesterday by the head of state and whose statements you heard — met in our capital where they took part in a 4-day conference on security, disarmament, and development. The deliberations of this UN-sponsored conference ended yesterday in the early afternoon and were marked by the adoption of a declaration on peace, security, and disarmament in Africa; a program of action for peace; and a special statement condemning apartheid.

The last statement indicates that the apartheid system — by its very nature — cannot be reformed; it appeals to governments and notably to Washington to end all cooperation with Pretoria. It also condemned the close collaboration between Israel and South Africa, notably in the nuclear field. It also called for the end of fear and misery, which (?should be replaced by friendship, the sole base for) the advent of peaceful coexistence and cooperation in a world faced with the nuclear threat. It however acknowledged African nations' right to self-defense and [words indistinct].

The program of action called on the OAU to work out the necessary measures in favor of disarmament in Africa as well as of (?firm disengagement). It suggested the establishment of a regional center for peace and disarmament that Togo is ready to host. Finally, it advocated that 17 August, the day of issuance of the Lome statement, be declared by next OAU summit African day for peace and disarmament.

In his closing statement, the chairman of the conference, member of the Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, Mr Koffi Atsou Amegah, said that the adoption of the final statement is a proof that the participants are ready to strive for the search of peace. He then underlined the importance of the Lome meeting and said that, from now, Africa should participate with industrialized countries in the search for peace. To that end, he paid homage to the participants for their efforts to bring about the adoption of the Lome statement and a program of action. Mr Koffi Amegah also indicated that this is the expression of the political will of our nations to actively participate in the search for peace and security in the world; a factor that we, in Togo, consider fundamental to economic expansion.

Delivering the closing speech to the conference, the head of state's representative, the member of the Political Bureau and minister of mines, posts, and telecommunications, highlighted the participants' readiness, which is, according to him, a proof that they are willing to serve the cause of peace.

The minister of mines, posts, and telecommunications also expressed happiness over the conclusions reached by the conference. He stressed, however, the importance of their sparing no efforts to implement the goals expressed in the statement because, he said, Africa is struggling in an extremely critical situation which threatens its stability, its peace, and its independence as a whole. After recalling the foreign and domestic causes of this situation, the minister noted that the search for peace and security among African nations would be more fruitful within a framework of mutual understanding, by practicing a policy of permanent good-neighborliness, and by choosing to resolve conflicts by peaceful means and also by accelerating regional and subregional economic integration. The head of state's representative underlined that the future establishment of the UN center for disarmament represents a historic and well-timed initiative and Africa will be the first region in the world to host such an institution.

SADCC Official Warns of Sanctions

MB160701 Harare Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 16 Aug 85

[Text] The executive secretary of the SADCC, Comrade Simba Makoni, has warned the racist Pretoria regime that it will also suffer the effects of economic sanctions against it just as much as independent southern African states will be affected. Comrade Makoni told newsmen in Harare yesterday that about 2 million jobs within the South African economy depend on its economic relations with SADCC states. He said although the SADCC nations have not formally addressed themselves to the question of sanctions and their effects, there are contingency measures to counter any unforeseen developments. He said although the SADCC countries support the imposition of sanctions against South Africa, they will only play a supportive role.

Comrade Makoni said because of the obvious hardships to be incurred by independent states as a result of the sanctions, there is need for active consultations between the Western powers that will affect the sanctions and the SADCC. Comrade Makoni explained that the fact that donor countries have raised more than $2,000 million for the SADCC suring the last 3 years shows that the international community is committed to assisting the SADCC countries. He said the SADCC will soon publish an investment guideline if it is approved by all the member-states.

Rainy Season Said Satisfactory in Sahel

AB171157 Paris AFP in French 1727 GMT 16 Aug 85

[Excerpts] Niamey, 16 Aug (AFP) — The rainy season continues and is satisfactory in most of the Sahelian regions where the regularity and abundance of the rains enable the normal development of the food crops. This was stated in a bulletin published yesterday in Niamey by the Agrometeorology and Operational Hydrology Center.

According to information received at the center up to 10 August and which is provided by the eight member-countries of the permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel [CILSS], the agricultural season began early this month in the Nouakchott region in Mauritania and is progressing normally in the south of the country, as well as in the areas near the towns of Fogo and Santiago in Cape Verde, in the southern parts of Mali and Niger and in all the agricultural regions of Burkina Faso and Chad. The situation is also satisfactory as far as pastures are concerned because they are growing throughout the pastoral region of central Niger, from the Malian border to the shores of Lake Chad.

Finally, the main Sahelian rivers continue to swell. The Senegal River's water level is higher than last year's level. The levels of the Gambia River in Kedougou and the Niger River in Niamey are even higher than normal. But Agrhymet cautions that one should be careful in drawing any definite conclusions from the present situation because an interruption of precipitation in the rainy season is always a possibility. Taking into account that the growing of the Sahelian cereals (millet and sorghum essentially) lasts 3 months, abundant and regular rains would be necessary till the second half of September.

The eight member-states of the CILSS (Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, The Gambia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, and Chad), for the first time in history, recorded a cereal deficit of 1.75 million tons last year.

LIBYA

SFRY's Vlajkovic Cables Thanks to Al-Qadhdhafi

LD160937 Tripoli JANA in English 0901 GMT 16 Aug 85

[Text] Tripoli, Dulqidaa 30, August 16, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The leader of the revolution has received a cable of thanks and appreciation from Radovan Vlajkovic, president of the collective state Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, at the end of his visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

It says: By the name of the accompanying delegation and I, thank you very much, as I leave the land of the Jamahiriyah for the friendly reception and generosity of hospitality you encircled us during our visit to your country.

I am sure our meeting which we made use of its by exchanging points of views fruitfully and comprehensively, represents a new encouragement for our continuous political, economic and other bilateral cooperation and also for strengthening economic policy between our peoples. So we can made complete contribution in realisation of our joint ambitions for the peoples of the world to live in peace and under free development conditions of various aspects, free of foreign pressures and intervention. These ambitions which are shown firmly in our adherence to the policy of non-alignment and working inside the Non-Alignment Movement. We, also, felt great admiration to what we saw and knew during this short period of the achievements realised by the friendly Libyan Arab people for transformation of various faces. We wish you more new successes, progress and prosperity.

Lebanon's Al-Jumayyil Writes Al-Qadhdhafi

LD171738 Tripoli JANA in English 1646 GMT 17 Aug 85

[Text] Tripoli, Dulhiqaa 1, August 17, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The leader of the revolution received a hand written letter from President Amin al-Jumayyil of Lebanon in reply to the letter sent by the leader to Arab monarchs and heads of state on the project of the charter of Arab union.

The Lebanese president's letter stressed "undoubtedly, the charter of Arab union you put forward represents a good initiative to foster Arab solidarity, consolidate constructive coherence within the Arab family to entrench the values of justice and progress. This project will be met with respect and interest on our part. The contents of the charter of Arab union asserts the need to employ Arab will for the implementation of Arab decisions. Considering the importance of the proposed charter and its national dimensions I have asked a group of experts and university professors to study it thoroughly and look into it earnestly."

Tripoli Notes Tunisian Expulsion of Libyan Families

LD182301 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2200 GMT 18 Aug 85

[Text] The Voice of the Greater Arab Homeland, the voice of the revolutionary committees, has learned from informed sources at the Libyan-Tunisian border passport office that the Tunisian authorities have expelled all families of Libyan origin residing in Tunisia; they are even expelling those who have lived there for as long as 50 years, having emigrated to Tunisia at the beginning of the Italian invasion of Libya [as heard]. The compatriots who have been expelled and have arrived at the artificial borders said in an interview with the television station of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, that they were expelled abruptly and that all their property, including their personal belongings, were confiscated. Those who were expelled have confirmed that their treatment by the Tunisian police lacked the minimum level of humane treatment and that the police have told them that their expulsion comes in response to the return of the brother Tunisians whose work contracts have ended in the Jamahiriyah.

Voice of the Greater Arab Homeland has also learned that the brother compatriots present in Tunisia for tourism have been collectively arrested and pushed toward the artificial borders after seizing all their belongings; some were deprived of the personal transport by which they entered Tunisia.

Buses Allocated To Deport Egyptian Workers

LD180050 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2315 GMT 17 Aug 85

[Text] The concerned authorities at the Secretariat of the General People's Committee for Communications and Maritime Transport of the Jamahiriyah has announced that, in implementation of the resolutions of the people's congresses, it has allocated buses with all the basic facilities to transport the Egyptian Arab workers whose services in the Jamahiriyah have ended to the fictitious borders between the Jamahiriyah and Egypt.

Departing Workers 'Paid in Full' in Hard Currency

LD190838 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 0115 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Text] The radio of the Voice of the Greater Arab Homeland, the voice of the revolutionary committees, has learned from an official source at the General Professional Congress of Banks, Deposits, and Financial Businesses in the Jamahiriyah that all money due to the Arab brothers who left the Jamahiriyah has been paid in full according to the transfer and payment documents that were ratified by the banks operating in the Jamahiriyah.

The source added that the Libyan Central Bank authorized the commercial banks operating in the Jamahiriyah to make the transfers in hard currency without having to refer these matters to the Central Bank; this is in order to facilitate the departure formalities for the Arab brothers who have ended their service in the Jamahiriyah in implementation of the resolutions of the basic peoples congresses. The source pointed out that the official banking authorities would announce the figures of the real transfer transactions in hard currencies when all formalities relating to the departure of all the Arab brothers who have ended their service in the Jamahiriyah are completed.

Decision To Expel Not From Al-Qadhdhafi

LD161545 Tripoli JANA in English 1416 GMT 16 Aug 85

[Text] Tripoli, Dulqidaa 30, August 16, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — *AL-JAMAHIRIYAH* newspaper published by the revolutionary committees in Tripoli has confirmed that the decision of termination of services of foreign labour is a decision of the basic people's congress and not Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and the Arab nationality does not mean at all the Libyan nationality. It added anyone wants to live in the Jamahiriyah with the Libyan Arabs must bear the burden of the Libyans pointing out that the Jamahiriyah can absorb ten million Arabs and not only a hundred thousands.

It went on to say, and not only that as the Jamahiriyah is an eternal mission without nationalist objectives and aims and has a historical revolution which only recognise the realisation of Arab unity and fighting Western imperialist influence and termination of the reactionary force in the Arab homeland.

The paper concluded its commentary by confirming on the realisation of Arab unity and said "the only solution which saves us from the crisis of unemployment, need and regimes of repression and exploitation is unity in order to reach direct and deep rooted solution to all incurable problems."

MOROCCO

Further on Arab-African Union Council Meetings

Economic Meeting Detailed

LD161351 Rabat MAP in English 1210 GMT 16 Aug 85

[Text] Rabat, August 16 (MAP) — The political and economic councils of the Arab-African Union (AAU) began here Thursday their meetings during which they will approve their status and make recommendations on political and economic relations between the Libyan Jamahiriyah and Morocco in conformity with the Treaty of Oujda (August 13 1984).

The two councils held separate meetings and nothing was disclosed about the meeting of the political council.

The meeting of the economic council was devoted to examining issues relating to economic complementarity between the two countries.

During this meeting, Mr Abdellatif Jouahiri, Moroccan minister of finance and president of the union's economic council, said that the setting up of this council is the result of the great work achieved by King Hassan II and the leader of September 1st Revolution Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi for the fostering of brotherhood and cooperation ties between Morocco and Libya.

This action in the economic field, he said, will perfect the joint action in the cultural and political areas as it aims the development and the prosperity of the two countries. He recalled that the mission and the competences of the council are defined by Articles 4 and 8 of the Treaty of Oujda and stressed the necessity to work out a comprehensive development plan to meet the two states' aspirations to boost bilateral cooperation. Mr Jouahiri said he was convinced that the council would make resolutions likely to consolidate economic complementarity between the two countries.

On his part, the secretary of the Libyan General People's Committee for Planning and Economy said that the Arab-African Union has been endeavoring since its inception to bring into effect joint efforts in the economic area. All what has been achieved by the unionist process started by Morocco and the Libyan Jamahiriyah in the framework of the Arab-African Union should serve as an example and as an incentive to other Arab states who wish to get rid of constraints imposed by the world economy, he said.

He said he was certain that Morocco and Libya would make forward steps for the strengthening of bilateral cooperation.

Radi Cables Al-Qadhdhafi

LD161604 Rabat MAP in English 1217 GMT 16 Aug 85

[Text] Rabat, Aug 16 (MAP) — On the occasion of the first anniversary of the Arabo-African Union (AAU) set up by the Oujda Treaty (August 13 1984), Mr. Abdelhuahed Radi, secretary general of the Union has sent a cable to Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the September 1st Revolution.

Following is the text of the message:

"You have through your historic action opened the way for the institution of [word indistinct] structures, whose aim is to serve the unity of Arab and Islamic people and to meet their aspiration to glory and to dignity. These people who have a great hope to the consolidation of this union are certain that your continued efforts will enable the Arab nation and the Islamic world to relive their ancestral glory and to recover the place worthy of their glorious past.

This Union constitutes a milestone for the unity of the Arab Maghreb and a historical step toward the achievement of the unity of the Arab nation".

King Hassan Receives Officials

LD172156 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 17 Aug 85

[Text] This afternoon at the royal palace His Majesty King Hassan II received the members of the political and economic councils of the Arab-African Union headed by Mr Muhammad al-Zarruq Rajab, the secretary of the Libyan General People's Committee and Mr Mohamed Karim Lamrani, the prime minister, after the end of the two councils' work.

The meeting was attended by the secretary general of the Arab-African Union, Mr Abdelhuahed Radi; the assistant secretary general, Mr Kamil Hasan al-Maqhur; the permanent secretary in Morocco, Mr Muhammad Qasim; and the permanent minister at the Jamahiriyah, Mr Abdelhakim Laraki. The meeting was also attended by his majesty's advisers, Ahmed Bensouda and Mohamed Awad.

Participants Depart

LD172158 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 17 Aug 85

[Excerpt] The delegation that represented the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah to the political and economic councils of the Arab-African Union headed by the secretary of the General People's Committee, Mr Muhammad al-Zarruq Rajab left Morocco a short time ago after participating in the work of the two councils which were held in Rabat.

On the results of the meetings of the two councils, Mr Muhammad al-Zarruq Rajab made the following statement:

[Begin recording] As for the meetings of the political council, there was work for [word indistinct] the permanent secretariat, basically the drafting of the internal regulations to regulate the work of the council in the future. The council work also included bilateral issues of the Arab-African Union's two member-countries. We reviewed the past year and what was done and also discussed cooperation in the future. We discussed many of the general issues which interest the Arab-African Union and the Arab nation, and coordination between the union [word indistinct]. [End recording]

SUDAN

Foreign Ministry Issues Statement on RSA

EA171906 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 17 Aug 85

[Text] Sudan has called for sanctions to be imposed on Pretoria so as to destroy the apartheid system in South Africa and enable the black majority to exercise its democratic rights. A statement issued by the Foreign Ministry today added: In this connection Sudan appeals to the international community to intensify its efforts to compel the regime to comply with international decisions.

The statement added that Sudan was not surprised by the RSA president's recent statements concerning the so-called constitutional reforms, because the regime's racist nature will not allow it to institute any constitutional reforms. The statement said that what the regime called constitutional reforms were nothing but fabrications and deception to which it has resorted every time there has been increased public opinion pressure on it.

Sudanese Military Delegation To Visit USSR in Sep

NC150958 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0905 GMT 15 Aug 85

[Text] Khartoum, 15 Aug (MENA) — A ranking Sudanese military delegation led by General Taj al-Din 'Abdallah, vice chairman of the Sudanese Military Council, will visit the Soviet Union during September.

Reporting this today, *AL-AYYAM* says that the delegation will discuss means to enhance cooperation between Sudan and the Soviet Union in various fields, particularly in those pertaining to the military. The delegation, the paper adds, will also confer on the issue of restoring normal relations between the countries.

The delegation will also include Major General 'Uthman 'Abdallah, minister of defense and chief of staff.

Embassies To Be Reopened in Five Capitals

JN161723 Khartoum SUNA in English 1707 GMT 16 Aug 85

[Text] Khartoum, Aug 16 (SUNA) — Foreign Minister Ibrahim Taha Ayyub announced today that Suan will reopen its embassies in Damascus, Belgrade, Berlin, Montreal and Prague.

During the coming period Sduan will consider the reopening of its embassies in Democratic Republic of Yemen and Bahrain, Ayyub added.

The mentioned embassies were closed by the defunct regime and their reopening is in the context of developing Sduan's relations with other countries in all spheres.

Revolutionary Committees Denies Possessing Arms

JN181054 Khartoum SUNA in English 1030 GMT 18 Aug 85

[Text] Khartoum, Aug 18 (SUNA) — Sudanese Revolutionary Committees Movement General Coordinator 'Abdallah Zakariya denied that his movement posses any weapons in the Sudan, pointing out that the movement had handed over all its arms to the concerned bodies. In his speech Zakariya said that the Revolutionary Committees Movement will issue a circular to all political parties, religious fronts and ethnic groupings calling them to hand over their arms to preserve stability and achieve development.

SPLA Spokesman Expresses 'Readiness' for Dialogue

JN161055 Khartoum SUNA in English 1034 GMT 16 Aug 85

[Text] Khartoum, Aug 16, (SUNA) — The Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) has expressed readiness to negotiate and hold dialogue with all popular political forces of the parties and professionals and workers trade unions, the communist daily mouthpiece *AL-MAYDAN* reported here today. Quoting an SPLA spokesman, the paper said the spokesman made the announcement while commenting on the statement by the Construction and Housing Minister Dr. Amin Makki who is charged by the Cabinet to prepare for the national conference on the south.

Dr. Amin had expressed his belief that real peace will remain an illusion in the country if active participation of the SPLA SPLM [Sudanese People's Liberation Movement] is not guarantee. He also stated that the southern problem is a problem of the whole Sudan.

In his welcoming commentary responding to Dr. Amin's statement, the SPLA official stressed this totally constitutes a new dimension reflecting the Sudanese intellectuals' trend of thought, *AL-MAYDAN* wrote quoting the spokesman. However, the spokesman voiced their [as received] rejection of concentration of powers in the hands of the few and insisted it should be distributed among the Sudan's regions, the paper added.

SPLA Claims 12 Aug Victory Against Government Troops

EA161544 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 16 Aug 85

[Text] The Sudanese People's Liberation Army High Command has just issued the following military communique.

On August 12 1985, Siwar al-Dhahab forces in Bor, which had been ordered to leave Bor and march to Gemmeiza on foot, were ambushed at Malik by units of Lion Battalion. The ambush, which was led by First Lieutenant Moses Ngoth, resulted in 13 enemy soldiers being killed. The remaining survivors fled back to Bor, leaving behind their dead and a large quantities of AK amunition and 81-mm mortar shells.

Inside Bor town, and before Siwar al-Dhahab escaping forces could reach their location, one of their Land Rover vehicles detonated a landmine which had been laid by SPLA forces. Eight of the soldiers were instantaniously killed and four seriously wounded. At that point, the commander of Siwar al-Dhahab's troops in Bor, maddened with rage, ordered his troops to open up random fire on civilians. This they did, killing many innocent citizens, including (Michel Alier Magur), the executive director and acting commissioner of Jonglei Province. They also burned down many grass huts, thereby depriving the citizens of their dwellings. One of Siwar al-Dhahab's troops who was captured by the SPLA during the ambush said that Siwar al-Dhahab had issued orders to his forces at Bor, commanding them to walk on foot from Bor to Gemmeiza.

The official spokesman for the SPLA-SPLM Sudanese People's Liberation Movement has commented, saying that by ordering a handful of its soldiers to walk from Bor to Gemmeiza, after 10,000 had failed to accomplish a similar trip from Mongalla to Bor, the regime of Siwar al-Dhahab has now attained in its insensitivity to the plight of its soldiers and its determination to cling to power, absurd proportions.

Soldiers should not be sent to their death unnecessarily, specially when they have to operate in the adverse circumstances of the rainy season, the spokesman added.

In another major development, SPLA forces succeeded on August 14 1985 in dislodging Siwar al-Dhahab forces from Gemmeiza. The whole force is now retreating to Mongalla and SPLA forces have been pursuing the withdrawing forces for the last 2 days. The frontline has now been pushed southwest to 10 miles north of Mongalla. The enemy left behind at Gemmeiza a lot of military equipment that it could not evacuate.

Colonel Dr John Garang de Mabior, the commander in chief of the SPLA and chairman of the Executive Committee of the SPLM, has congratulated SPLA High Command member, Major Arok Thuon Arok, his officers and men, for this great victory over Siwar al-Dhahab forces at Gemmeiza.

In a further development, Zindiyyah Battalion, under the command of Major Peter Panmon Tan Piny, has launched a major raid coupled with heavy shelling on (Poptap) Kilo-215 Army post south of Malakal.

TUNISIA

Further on Expulsion of Workers From Libya

Mzali Chairs Ministerial Meeting

LD161658 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 16 Aug 85

[Excerpt] The prime minister, Minister of the Interior Mohamed Mzali at noon today at the Government Palace in Al-Kasbah chaired a ministerial working meeting in the presence of a number of members of the government, devoted to further examining the question of Tunisian workers expelled from Libya and the state of the bilateral relations in various fields, including economics and trade. By reviewing the latest developments in the expulsion of the workers, it became evident that the number expelled between 1200 Thursday, 15 August and 1200, 16 August had more than doubled the average number of workers expelled daily before that period.

Meanwhile it is hoped that the campaign of expulsion will stop, following the initiative made by Chedli Klibi, the Arab League secretary general, in his talks with the Libyan leadership.

Total Expelled Reaches 17,613

LD181644 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 18 Aug 85

[Text] The General Department of National Security has announced that the number of the Tunisian workers expelled from Libya from midday Saturday 17 August to midday Monday 18 August is 1,705 persons. The number of Tunisian workers expelled from Libya since the beginning of the implementation by the Libyan authorities of the expulsion therefore totals 17,613 persons.

ETHIOPIA

U.S. Delegation Visits for Talks on Drought

Meets Drought Commissioner

EA161939 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Oromo 1600 GMT 16 Aug 85

[Text] Comrade Dawit Wolde Giorgis, Workers Party of Ethiopia Central Committee member and Relief and Rehabilitation Commission chief, today briefed the U.S. delegation on problems caused by drought and efforts being made to overcome these problems. At a meeting with the delegation led by U.S. Representative Howard Wolpe, chairman of the House African Affairs Subcommittee, the comrade commissioner described problems caused by drought in our country and efforts being made to contain this situation, the role played by various countries including the United States in this effort, and aid being given by international aid organizations. He explained to the delegation the achievements made and future plans in the resettlement program, which is part of efforts to overcome the problem once and for all. The commissioner pointed out that there were problems in transporting aid and added that assistance was needed in this. The commissioner also answered questions asked by members of the delegation.

Received by Berhanu

EA161943 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 16 Aug 85

[Text] Comrade Berhanu Baye, Workers Party of Ethiopia Central Committee Politburo member and minister of labor and social affairs, this afternoon received and held talks in his office with U.S. Representative Mr Howard Wolpe, chairman of the House African Affairs Subcommittee. At a meeting with Mr Wolpe and his delegation, Comrade Berhanu briefed them on actions taken by the WPE and the revolutionary government to resettle compatriots affected by drought which has hit our country and achievements towards this end. Comrade Berhanu pointed out that there were problems regarding delivering food aid to our compatriots in the northern part of our country. He added that as a result of past and present efforts the problems of our compatriots in general have been eased. Comrade Berhanu also disclosed that up until now more than 500,000 compatriots have been settled in fertile parts of our country. Mr Wolpe, for his part. said that he admired steps taken by the revolutionary government to resettle our affected compatriots. He added that he will present a case to the U.S. Congress for solving the transportation problem as soon as he returns home, and will make efforts to provide aid.

Tanzania's Nyerere Stops Over en Route to PRC

EA181900 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 18 Aug 85

[Text] Comrade President Julius Nyerere, leader of the Tanzanian Republic, stopped over today in Addis Ababa en route to Beijing and exchanged views with Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, Workers Party of Ethiopia Central Committee secretary general, PMAC [Provisional Military Administrative Council] chairman and commander in chief of the revolutionary armed forces.

On arrival at Bole International Airport this morning, he was met by the comrade secretary general. Present during this ceremony were Comrades Wubanchi Bishaw, wife of Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam; Berhanu Baye, WPE Central Committee Politburo member and labor and social affairs minister; Tesfaye Wolde Selassie, WPE Central Committee Politburo alternate member and public and national security minister; and WPE Central Committee members and alternate members.

The exchange of views between Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam and Comrade Julius Nyerere at the special lounge at Bole International Airport centred on the friendly relations between the two sisterly countries and on current African and international issues. Comrade President Julius Nyerere reaffirmed his appreciation and respect for the WPE, the government and people of Ethiopia, and for Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam.

After the discussion, the comrade secretary general gave Comrade Julius Nyerere a warm sendoff on his way to Beijing.

Present during this welcome and sendoff ceremony were the ambassadors of Tanzania and China to revolutionary Ethiopia and officials and employees of the embassies.

KENYA

Moi Says Botha's Speech Offers No Solution

EA161956 Nairobi KNA in English 1212 GMT 16 Aug 85

[Excerpts] Nairobi, Aug 16 — President Daniel Arap Moi this morning at State House, Nairobi met with the president of the 39th session of the United Nations General Assembly, Mr Paul Lusaka and discussed among other issues the situation in Africa especially South Africa and Namibia.

During the talks President Moi said that the speech by South Africa's President Pieter Botha yesterday afforded no solution to the problems facing the region and hence the African struggle there will continue. He said Kenya will continue to support the efforts of the United Nations in search of world peace.

Mr Lusaka, who is also Zambia's permanent representative to the United Nations, briefed President Moi on the forthcoming 40th anniversary of the United Nations.

At another function at State House, Nairobi, President Moi bade farewell to the out-going Moroccan ambassador to Kenya, Mr Saad Eddine Taib who has been recalled home. President Moi told the out-going ambassador that relations between Kenya and Morocco had strengthened during his tenure of office as his country's envoy. President Moi asked the ambassador to convey his greeting and those of the people of Kenya to King Hassan and people of Morocco.

Over 3,000 Said To Enter Country From Uganda

EA161053 Nairobi KENYA TIMES in English
16 Aug 85 p 1

[William Onyango report: "Uganda: 3,000 Flee to Kenya"]

[Excerpt] Over 3,000 people fleeing from Uganda had entered into Kenya by Wednesday through immigration offices at the Kenya Uganda border, Kenya's principal immigration officer Mr Milton Ole Ncharo, said yesterday.

In an interview with the *KENYA TIMES*, Ole Ncharo explained that 3,364 people were on record. But the number of those who may have entered into the country through the common border unrecorded was unknown.

He said all those who entered into the country, however, had not heeded the government's call to register with his office or their respective missions in Nairobi.

The Kenya Government on Tuesday directed that all persons who entered Kenya from Uganda as a result of the recent events in that country and were permitted to remain in the country for a limited period or were granted transit facilities and were still in the country should report immediately to their respective missions in Nairobi. This, said the statement by the chief secretary, Mr Simeon Nyachae, was to enable the government to draw up their future plans.

According to Ole Ncharo they had not responded to the directive. We have the records and we are yet to check with the respective missions whether some people have registered, he said.

SOMALIA

Treasury Ministry Created; Minister Named

EA161226 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali
0430 GMT 16 Aug 85

[Text] At a ministerial council meeting held last night at the Presidency and chaired by the president of the Somali Democratic Republic [SDR], Challe Mohamed Siad Barre, a policy amending the structure of government was adopted. As a result, a new Ministry of Treasury that is separate from the Finance Ministry was formed. The new Treasury Ministry will deal with the implementation of laws affecting taxation and the proper collection of national income.

The new policy also outlines the different responsibilities of the Ministry of Finance and the new Treasury Ministry. The president of the SDR, Challe Mohamed Siad Barre, in line with this new policy, has named the following to head the two ministries: Challe Mohamed Shaykh Usman is the minister for finance; Challe Mohamed Hashi Egal is the deputy minister for finance; and Challe Abdullahi Warsame Nur is the minister for treasury.

The new Treasury Ministry is totally independent of the Finance Ministry, although they will liaise in a similar manner as other national bodies.

TANZANIA

Nyerere Recommends Ali Hassan Mwinyi Succeed Him

Nyerere Address

EA161826 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili
0756 GMT 15 Aug 85

[Speech by President Julius Nyerere at the Chama Cha Mapinduzi Special National Conference at Karimjee Hall in Dar es Salaam — live]

[Excerpts] Ndugu delegates and brother citizens, distinguished brothers, and visitors. Ndugu delegates and Ndugu citizens, this Chama Cha Mapinduzi [CCM] extraordinary conference has only one task; namely, to name the citizen who will assume the presidency of our united republic. This is not a new task. It is a task that has already been done once by the CCM and three times at joint TANU [Tanganyika African National Union] and ASP [Afro-Shirazi Party of Zanzibar] meetings.

When I accepted the party's nominatation to take over the responsibility in 1975, I enumerated the major responsibilities the president shoulders in accordance with our Constitution. I said such responsibilities compelled the president to make decisions that have a direct bearing on our people's lives, as well as on economic and political progress. I frequently said the president is required to even make decisions regarding peoples' lives, for even criminals who have been sentenced to death under the law cannot be put to death without an official presidential consent. He is our Armed Forces' commander in chief, and is, therefore, the one who can give them orders to go to war. He is the one who gives consent for the detention of a particular person if he is satisfied that to do so is essential for the country's security.

But detaining someone without preferring charges against him is to deny him his freedom. Minor amendments have been made to our new Constitution, with regard to the allocation of the president's and parliament's duties. But all that I said 10 years ago has remained true. In particular, two issues have not changed at all: first, the new president, like the current one, will implement his duties under the guidance of the CCM. The party has final political authority in the united republic and is the one that sets the foundation and guidelines for our nation. And, today, we are not over. [Laughter] The second issue that has not changed is that the united republic's citizens are the ones with the final say as to who will become the united republic's second president. They will have to indicate in their secret ballot if they accept proposals made to them emanating from this conference.

On the past four occasions, our special conference nominated the same person for the peoples' approval. Many people have proposed that even at this occasion we should have repeated the same exercise for the fifth time, and great efforts have been made with a good motive to urge me to accept nomination once again. I wish to thank you all very much for the confidence and trust you have in me. [Words indistinct] many have urged me to accept the peoples' wish for the sixth occasion, since I was once nominated by TANU as a contestant for the presidency of Tanganyika. I also appreciate the arguments put forward by those who would like me to continue, which actually show apprehension about a change in the leadership at the highest level when major economic problems confront our nation.

However, on this occasion, Ndugu citizens, our conference will elect another person. A new name will be presented to the people for approval. Arguments which I put forward in 1975 about a change in our leadership at the highest level remain valid today. When one person becomes president of a nation for a very long period, people begin to fear changes in leadership. They ask: When Mwalimu leaves, what will happen to the country? But I wish to say again, whether we like it or not, changes in leadership are inevitable. There is no man who will live forever. And there are many shortcomings in waiting until such time when death compels changes in a nation.

The fact of the matter is that however intelligent one may be, however much one provides a very good service, as I have said in the past, as time passes, his ability to lead, his strength, and his intelligence become less effective. He can no longer provide the services people need and are used to from such a person. He will continue to wield leadership as a matter of practice, but not the type of leadership demanded by new situations, for the world is changing rapidly. New ideas and new methods are required to deal with such changes if we want our affairs to succeed.

We ourselves have been progressing. There have been changes in the state of our society and changes in the education of our people, in political awareness, and in appreciating situations. More than half of all those who will cast their votes in this year's elections were born either since we attained our independence or were young children when we started conducting our affairs. All these changes make people's demands on their government's leadership different today from what they were 21 or 24 years ago.

It is evident that our country's destiny makes it necessary for us to sit down and consider an appropriate time for changing our top leadership and to seize the opportunity to carefully plan for such changes. We have been preparing ourselves for many years to face changes that will take place as a result of building our economic and political institutions. I am confident that these institutions are now strong enough to enable us to move toward change from the first president of the united republic to its second president. One basic issue remains, which we must implement collectively; namely, to lay a permanent procedure for changing our top leadership based upon the Constitution, and to start applying such a procedure. Although I myself have been explaining the importance of effecting such changes since 1975 and made it clear in a speech at that time that I should not agree to be reelected to the post of presidency in 1980, I nevertheless agreed to be nominated, and was elected by the people 5 years ago.

I put forward two reasons for accepting the nomination in 1980. First — and this was the major one — the party at that time had not laid down a proper procedure appropriate to Tanzanians for finding a new candidate for the presidency. My second reason was the poor state of the economy between 1980 and 1985. I accepted the validity of the argument, that my nonacceptance of the nomination at that time would have been tantamount to running away from a battleground of economic struggle while the war was still raging. This is what I sadi: Changing a captain is not a bad thing, but if it is not absolutely necessary to do so, then it is not a bad thing to wait until such time when the waves subside. At the time, however, I clearly stated that I was accepting this honor for the last time.

However, we are electing a citizen this time who will contest the presidency at a time when the situation within Tanzania is [words indistinct] and the practice we have had in nominating and electing MP's shows that the political struggle facing the people can be quite fierce, even between members of the same party — apart from whispers by one against the other — even though such criticisms may not be made in public. Even rumors of bribery have been heard although an ordinary MP has a limited scope to pay anything to those who finance such illegal activities [laughter], or to those who abuse their positions to assist in his campaign. But our country's president has very high authority. He has a big say through the people he appoints, the decisions he makes, and the way in which he executes leadership. There is greater temptation to bribe a president than to bribe an MP. [Laughter]

Ultimately, the political procedures we have laid down for ourselves will enable us to get rid of a corrupt leader, but, by then, he would have caused our country much damage. Steps to be taken to get rid of a president who has been bribed will also affect our unity, which is our greatest strength. The procedures for the nomination and election of our president must minimize any possibility of corruption. Even if the person is elected president in an election involving two people [as heard]. However impeccable such a person may be, there is no person without shortcomings. His shortcomings, which are bound to be highlighted by the other candidate during the campaign, will damage his reputation and harm our country's unity.

Our president is not only the head of government; he is also head of the united republic and for this reason, within the country and outside, he represents all of us, all Tanzanians and our entire nation. He can still be criticized by good Tanzanian citizens but his reputation must be safeguarded, and he must be certian that the people have confidence in him, so that he may execute his duties properly. Such ideals have made us leave a procedure in the new constitution of nominating only one name in the election of the president, rather than to pursue the normal procedure of election of MP's.

I repeat, citizens: Efforts to seek development, equality, and justice must continue, and this is a struggle that will require all of our strength, and our greatest strength is unity.

Tanzania is part of Africa; it is part of the Third World and part of the international community. It is inevitable for us to continue defending our freedom by pursuing the same foreign policy which we set for ourselves when we became an independent nation. Therefore, we must continue to be faithful member of the United Nations, and I'm glad to say this, since we have with us Ndugu Lusaka, president of the UN General Assembly. [Applause] For the same reason, we must continue to be a faithful member of the OAU, of the Nonaligned Movement, and of the Commonwealth.

For the benefit of our progress and security, we must continue to support the struggle for Africa's total liberation, its political and economic liberation. [Applause] We must continue to fully participate in efforts to bring about a new world economic order and we must fulfill our responsibility in seeking world peace and ending the stockpiling of arms. [Applause]

In all these issues, Tanzania has been making a vital contribution for 21 years. We have done this because such issues benefit us and are in harmony with our national foundations, and by so doing, we have earned our country respect among other nations — in the whole of Africa, among nonaligned countries, and even among developed countries.

Therefore, I say therefore, Tanzania is lucky to have many who deserve to be considered and from them to select one. The National Executive Committee of the Chama Cha Mapinduzi unanimously proposes to you and requests that you accept the name of Ndugu Ali Hassan Mwinyi. [Applause]

On behalf of the National Executive Committee, I offically propose the name of our brother, Ali Hassan Mwinyi, and request all of you to accept it.

Mwinyi Nominated

EA161858 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1102 GMT 15 Aug 85

[Statement by President Julius Nyerere at the CCM Special National Conference in Karimjee Hall, in Dar es Salaam — live]

[Excerpts] Ndugu delegates: The results of the ballot for the nomination of the sole candidate for president of the Unite Republic of Tanzania are as follows: The number of delegates to the general conference in accordance with the Constitution, as you have already been told is 1,860; the number of delegates who attended was 1,767; the total number of those who cast votes was 1,746. One ballot was spoiled.

The number of no votes was 14; the number of yes votes 1,731. [Applause]. The yes votes represent 99.14 percent of the total vote.

Therefore, in accordance with Clause 67, Section 6b of the party's October 1984 issue of the Constitution, and according to Section 41, Subsection 2 of the 1977 Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania, the national general conference sitting in Dar es Salaam this morning, 15 August 1985, has nominated Ndugu Ali Hassan Mwinyi as the sole candidate in the election for president of the United Republic of Tanzania to be held in October 1985. [Applause].

Yesterday we held the session that proposed the name of Ndugu Ali Hassan Mwinyi for your nomination at this meeting as the sole candidate for president of the united republic — a task that you have concluded.

Since Ndugu Ali is the president of Zanzibar, we removed him yesterday, or intend to remove him, and propose a name for the president of Zanzibar. We set down and seriously considered the difficult task that Ndugu Ali shouldered in the third phase. We had problems in arriving at his successor. We had the same fears. Ndugu Ali, please remain in the same place because you are doing a splendid job there.

We discussed that at length: When he leaves, who takes over? There is a gap there, but we said: There is a bigger gap. Let him fill this other gap and, thereafter, we will consider the second gap, who is to fill the second gap? And we agreed to nominate our brother, whose name we also passed last year.

In accordance with our Constitution, we approve two names in the National Executive Committee [NEC] so that one of them may be elected president of Zanzibar. We did the same thing last year in the belief that the NEC could choose one of the two names. We did the same this year. We approved two names and of these two names have selected Ndugu Wakil, Idris Wakil. [Applause]

Mwinyi Acceptance Speech

EA161854 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1107 GMT 15 Aug 85

[Speech by Vice President and CCM Vice Chairman Ali Hassan Mwinyi at the CCM special conference at the Karimjee Hall, Dar es Salaam — live]

[Text] Brother Chairman of the CCM, brother delegates to the CCM conference: Brother Chairman, this is the second time that I stand before you within the short period of a year to thank you once again for your confidence in me. The first time I was attending the extraordinary session of the party's conference convened for special business to consider naming a CCM member to fill the position of vice chairman of the CCM which had become vacant after the resignation of the incumbent.

Before the dust has settled, I am today obliged to stand once again before you to thank you most heartily for another very great honor; namely, the recommendation of my name for the citizens in the mainland and the isles as a sole candidate for the post of the president of our country. [Applause] I would like to say that this is a great honor, as I am aware that the party is an institution which is greater than anything else in our country.

However, the first time you chose me to be vice chairman while the chair was still with its incumbent. This time you have recommended that the state, with all its institutions, the institutions that constitute the state machinery, be handed over to me. This is a burden which is heavier than the first one. But I am relieved to know that I shall not be carrying it alone. We shall be helping one another with my colleagues who have recommended me to bear the burden. [Applause] You will provide every assistance to ensure that the burden does not weigh heavily on me.

Brother Chairman, the truth is that I am overwhelmed and stunned to such an extent that I am unable to find the appropriate words to express my thanks to all the sessions of the Central Committee, the National Executive, and, today, this conference — a session which is a vehicle of the final word and responsibility for a weighty decision affecting our party and country.

Ndugu Chairman, I accept this honor from you. [Prolonged applause] And when the people decide to elect me, I shall also accept the honor they will bestow on me with dignity and deep humility [applause], especially as I understand that you all know and I know that I am no better than many among you. I am aware of my shortcoming and defects. You have given me this honor because of the confidence you have in me.

You bestowed upon me this honor only because of the confidence you have in me. [Applause] Confidence, Brother Chairman, is a trust. It is still the privilege of those who bestow it on their colleague. It is a duty that they were entrusted to value, cherish, and guard. To have confidence bestowed on one is also a debt. A financial debt of confidence cannot be paid except by confidence — it is also linked with conduct [applause], linked with the expected conduct and actions.

I want to pledge to you, to the whole nation and to Almighty God that I will endeavor to the utmost of my ability to fulfill my duty through sincerity and diligence, through equality and justice, through respect and love, without either fear or favor. [applause] What I ask for is your cooperation.

Brother Chairman, leadership changes are a normal matter in the life of society. The aims of the changes are to bring about development. The criterion for the new leadership is the leadership that preceded it. [Applause] Therefore, it is quite clear that, I, your colleague, am beginning with a problem. [Applause and laughter] Thank you. It is your right to expect me to match the leader who is handing over responsibilities to me so that development is achieved. But it is our duty to know — I myself and the whole nation know and recognize my shortcomings compared with Mwalimu [Nyerere]. I am not a teacher. We differ in many ways. We differ in size [laughter] and we differ in intellect just as the height of Mount Kilimanjaro differs from an anthill [Laughter].

Our expertise, knowledge, and experiences are different. Our education and know-how are different. Our perception is different. We differ in wisdom [words indistinct]. Mwalimu is Almighty God's gift to us. [Applause] We should not expect to be that lucky again. [Laughter] But Mwalimu is a human being. He has asked for a rest after serving the nation for a large part of his life. We who have remained should learn to walk.

Therefore, if there are going to be changes in leadership, these changes will be in method only, not in quality. I am also relieved to know that it is human nature to have compassion for the weak and try to help them. Compared with Mwalimu, I am very weak. It is like a dhow against a warship. [Laughter] Hence, from the outset I anticipate collective leadership shared between myself and you, my fellow leaders of the party and government. [Applause]

The second problem with which I begin is that of the economy. Our economy is ailing. The doctors of the economy know what the illness is but some of them impose hard conditions on us. They want a pound of flesh from our body before they give us a tablet. [Laughter] Such conditions are hard. Hence, the weakness of our economy is a reality that will continue to exist for a long time to come. We must persevere. Our weapon is our unity, together with agriculture, efforts, and know-how. [Applause] If we continue to get good rains in our country, as in recent years, we shall be able to be self-sufficient at least in food. Then we would have succeeded in winning half the battle. The problem that will remain is that of foreign exchange.

Brother Chairman, I reiterate that the economic crisis that is facing Tanzania is great. Although Tanzanians are not the only people facing such a crisis, nevertheless, as you, Mr Chairman, have often said, knowing that your colleague is as sick as you are does not alleviate your suffering.

However, planning experts relieve us by hinting to us that our economy is beginning to see light at the end of the tunnel. In any event, what we will need is unity, perserverance, and effort at work.

As for the liberation of Africa, the situation is not too bad. Signs are emerging. Once, you, Mr Chairman, when you were exhorting Tanzanians, uttered the following words: To ill treat is a very great sin but to agree to be ill treated is a bigger one. Mr Chairman, the Wazaramu elders say that when a father teaches his child, the fatherless one pays heed to those teachings.
Thus, father of the nation, when you were counseling children of Tanzania, the orphans of South Africa and those whose fathers were in the racists' jails heard you. They have started to refuse to be ill treated. They are agitating. For this reason,it seems the wall of haughtiness and pride of the racists has begun to suffer some cracks. The cracks are not small ones. [Prolonged applause] It seems that before this session ends, the racists will be compelled to announce measures to relax their high-handedness. In fact, the nationalists do not want them only to relax apartheid only, but to eradicate it — the apartheid policies and the prophet of apartheid root and branch. [Applause]. We shall not be satisfied by anything but complete equality among all the citizens of South Africa, irrespective of color or race. [Applause]

It seems that, like your friend Kim Il-song, who pledged to help your nation become self-sufficient in food before you celebrate you 70th birthday, you may be surprised to see that celebration being preceded by the independence of the oppressed of South Africa. [Applause]

Ndugu Chairman, many nations in the world, even the big powers, are guided by their principles. To the extent that they follow their principles properly, it is possible to predict what side they will defend or oppose [words indistinct]. That is how the Tanzanians are. We have built a Tanzanian character, because that was the way we are brought up and grew up in that character. The one who educated us in this character is you, Mwalimu. [Applause] I now believe that this character is instinctive in us.

Ndugu Chairman, when I presented my credentials as your ambassador to Egypt in 1977, your brother, the late Al-Sadat, told me this: Your president is a great man in the world. He is a man guided by principles. He does not waver. Wherever there is right, there you will find Nyerere. [Applause] That is our nature, the known nature of Tanzania as a country. It is a nature which we have inherited from you.

Our nation is built on five pillars constituting the basis of our nature. The first one is to safeguard and promote unity wherever unity is required, whether in our country or in a neighboring country, whether the unity of a neighboring country of a group of countries, whether blocs of different countries with common borders of all the nations of the world. For Tanzania, unity is one of the cardinal points which guide us in our words and actions.

Since charity begins at home, the first responsibility of the second stage of our republic will be the safeguarding and the development of our unity under all circumstances. At the same time we shall continue to advise, urge, counsel, and preach the benefits of unity wherever there is dissension inside and outside of our country.

The second pillar is to safeguard and develop our policy of socialism and self-reliance. [Applause] We Tanzanians believe in human equality in word and deed. The socialist policy is the only road leading to equality. The second stage will give priority to the development of socialism and self-reliance in our country. [Applause]

The third pillar is nonalignment. We struggled for our freedom until we got it. We must defend it so that we remain free in words and deeds. The second stage will give consideration to this.

The fourth pillar, Mr Chairman, is the acceptance and the furtherance of democracy in addition to running the country according to the established laws. [Applause] In the second stage, the law in our country will not be bent even though the implementation of the law is not always flawless.

The fifth pillar is our stand in support of liberation. We shall not be satisfied with our freedom as long as there are colleagues of ours in Africa who are suffering injustice, the humiliation of the ruled, oppression, and subjugation. In short, the president of the second stage of the United Republic of Tanzania and all his [brief break in reception].

The government intends to safeguard and develop all that the nation has inherited from the father of the nation. In sum, I pledge to follow the footsteps of the (?president). [Prolonged applause] I shall promote with all my energy the unity of Tanzanians. I shall promote the struggle against persecution and injustice both inside and outside the country. I shall take part materially and morally in the struggle continuing in South Africa against the fascists until Namibia and South Africa are liberated. [Applause] I shall promote cooperation and relations with the neighboring and friendly countries on the basis of good-neighborliness. I shall strive to be a good example in safeguarding our policies of socialism and self-reliance. I shall never neglect to run the country according to the laws laid down. Mr Chairman, you have been a very skillful navigator of our ship for 24 years now. You navigated our ship with superb skill and expertise. You have brought your country honor where there was derision, right where there was injustice.

Now we are listened to in all parts of the world instead of being ignored. We are mentioned instead of being forgotten. In short, Mwalimu, you succeeded in placing us on the world map. [Applause]. You have brought us up with parental tenderness. You carried us tirelessly for a long time. Now, you have decided to rest and let us try to walk on our own feet. So let us now approach closer to where we have been taken under supervision. [Applause].

Ndugu Chairman, it is fitting that we should thank you publicly, Mwalimu, for your contribution, for your work, and especially for your patriotism. Having left the ship to you, we cannot but recall the words of the wise elders; namely, he who is carried cannot miss seeing the nape of his mother's neck. [Laughter and applause] Just like our neighbors who follow the footsteps of their old man, the Tanzanians will not regret having seen the nape of the neck of the one who carried them.

Ndugu Chairman, I have accepted this heavy load because I cherish and value the honor you have bestowed on me, but the greater reason for me to accept the load is confidence. Confidence stems from knowing that you, Mwalimu, are around and near me. [Prolonged applause]. Your well of giving, sagacity, and wisdom is open all the time so that we, the novices, can draw from it. And that is exactly what we shall do.

Ndugu Chairman, I thank you very much for having been given this great opportunity to work closely with you for 15 years. I know your character. Others say that you interfere with those to whom you have assigned tasks, but this is not true, it is absolutely untrue. I know that when you give somebody some task, you do not like to interfere with him. You do not call him for directives until he comes asking you. I have been your minister, your ambassador, and your deputy, yet you have never summoned me to give me directives. Today, Mwalimu, you are participating with the citizens in giving me the reins of the state. Mwalimu, I beseech you not to let go of my hand. [Applause] Do not wait until the day when I come to seek your counsel. Abide with me all the time for consultations and guidance.

Ndugu Chairman, it is not my intention to give an address but to stand before you with respect and humility to thank you for your confidence in me. I am aware that you will help me in navigating the ship. I believe in what the old ones have said that fire is kindled from one flint against another. Here I am one flint and each one of you is a flint also. Let us cooperate so that the fire may continue to blaze, so that what is in the pot of unity and development cooks well. [Applause].

Let us not pull in different directions, but let us pull together in one direction. Let it be a joint effort, as Mzee Kenyatta has said. In any case the second stage of the republic will be guided by the wishes of the party. Thank you. God bless Tanzania. Thank you. [Prolonged applause]

Nyerere Leaves on Visit to PRC, DPRK, India

EA181525 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1000 GMT 18 Aug 85

[Excerpts] Dar es Salaam — President Nyerere left for Beijing, China, today on the first leg of his visit to three Asian countries. Mwalimu, who is accompanied by a four-man delegation, will arrive in Beijing early tomorrow morning at the start of his 4-day visit to China. He will depart for the DPRK on 22 August for a

2-day visit, before leaving on 24 August for India, where he will spend 4 days. Mwalimu will return home on 28 August. The vice president, Ndugu Ali Hassan Mwinyi, also left Dar es Salaam today on a 3-day visit to Qatar.

CCM Official Reaffirms Support for SWAPO

LD171856 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili
1700 GMT 17 Aug 85

[Text] The secretary general of Chama Cha Mapinduzi [CCM], Ndugu Rashid Kawawa, said today that Tanzania will continue to support the struggle for the liberation of southern Africa udner the leadership of the party. Ndugu Kawawa said this today during his talks with the representative of the Namibian liberation movement, SWAPO, Mrs (Netumbo Ndetwa).

The SWAPO representative called on Ndugu Kawawa to congratulate him on the decision reached by the party conference, which ended recently, to nominate the candidate for the presidency of the United Republic of Tanzania. Ndugu Kawawa was also briefed on the current situation in Namibia and the liberation struggle led by the SWAPO party.

UGANDA

Okello Departs for Nairobi for Talks With Moi

EA191026 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1000 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Text] The head of state and chairman of the Military Council, General Tito Okello Lutwa, has left for Nairobi where he is expected to hold talks with President Daniel arap Moi of Kenya. The general was seen off at Entebbe Airport by Vice Chairman of the Military Council and Minister of Defense Colonel Toko, Prime Minister Paulo Muwanga, the Chief of Defense Forces Lieutenant General Bazilio Olara Okello, and other senior government and military officials.

UNRF To Lay Down Arms, Pledges Loyalty to Okello

EA191125 Kampala Domestic Service in English
0700 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Text] The Uganda National Rescue Front [UNRF], which is one of the groups that have been fighting against Obote, has agreed to lay down their arms. They have also pledged total loyalty to the chairman of the Military Council and head of state, General Tito Okello.

This understanding was reached during a meeting held yesterday between the Military Council and the front at the Uganda International Conference Center in Kampala. The meeting also discussed the various issues affecting Uganda. UNRF stated that since the common enemy Obote was no longer there, there is no need for any more fighting, and called upon all other fighting groups to lay down arms and come forward for peace talks with the Military Council in the interest of peace, stability, and unity. Both sides observed the urgency of organized repatriation and resettlement of Ugandans still outside the country. The Military Council representatives at the talks was led by the vice chairman of the council and minister of defense, Colonel Gurd Wilson Toko. The others were Brigadier Zeddi Maruru, Major Dr (Kweya), and Major (Laumu), who are all members of the council. The UNRF side was led by vice chairman, Major (Amin Authi), and was made up of secretary general, Mr (Ramani Othiko); Major General (Elimo Londo); Lieutenant Colonel (John Ona); Major (Ojabe Ola); Major (Issack Batach); Mr (Ajak) [name indistinct], and Mr Felix Onama, as an elder.

Army, NRA Reportedly Hold 'Secret Truce Talks'

EA172022 Nairobi Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 17 Aug 85

[Text] Reports from Kampala say the Ugandan Army have held secret truce talks with the field commander of the country's strong rebel group. The newspaper *MUNNO* reported that an officer of the National Resistance Army [NRA], which has so far shunned peace overtures from the country's new military government, discussed cease-fire in the Luwero triangle, an area north of Kampala where the two sides have waged a 4-year war. He also talked about ways of dealing with undisciplined army soldiers, many of whom have gone on looting sprees since the army deposed President Milton Obote last month and installed a military government.

Leaders' Press Conference on Peace Talks Failure

'First Part'

EA161106 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 14 Aug 85

["First part" of press conference by Brigadier Zeddi Maruru, member of the Military Council, Foreign Minister Olara Otunu, and Internal Affairs Minister Dr Paul Ssemogerere, narrated by John Peter (Onebe), at the International Conference Center in Kampala on 14 August — recorded]

[Excerpts] [(Onebe)] The minister of foreign affairs, Mr Olara Otunu, briefed the members of the press.

[Otunu] Well, thank you very much, ladies and gentlemen of the press. May I first of all introduce to you my colleagues. There is the minister for internal affairs, Dr Paul Ssemogerere, and the member of the Military Council, Brig Maruru. The purpose of this gathering is twofold: First, to brief you on the peace talks which should have taken place in Dar es Salaam yesterday, and secondly to brief you about the reports printed in news media and the rumors which purport to tell you about what is going on in the western cities of the country.

I will begin with a brief about the peace talks in Dar es Salaam, when, as you know, last Saturday [10 August] the chairman of the Military Council announced the arrangements for holding peace talks with the NRM [National Resistance Movement] in Dar es Salaam on 13 August. At the time the announcement came out all the arrangements were in (?place) and all the parties concerned had necessary information. Yesterday, the chairman led a delegation to Dar es Salaam. The delegation waited the whole day and no delegation from the NRM turned up. Subsequently, we had various explanations from the press as to what happened.

In order to set the record straight and give you full information, I want to backtrack a little bit and give you a little bit of the background.

First of all, it is not accurate that the meeting was supposed to be in Arusha, and that at the last minute the venue switched to Dar Es Salaam. The (?naming) of Arusha had come up because originally the meeting was scheduled for last Saturday, and President Nyerere, our host, happened to be in Arusha at that time in connection with the Southern African Development Coordination Conference meeting (?at the) heads of state meeting in Arusha. When we changed the date because of the important ceremony of last Saturday here in Kampala, Arusha was no longer relevant, and by midweek last week we had agreed that we would meet in Dar es Salaam, where President Nyerere would be in the course of this week. So that is the first clarification I want to hope I have expressed: that the last minute was a switch of venue — there is no such thing. [Sentence as heard] At the time the announcement was made last Saturday everybody knew the talks would be in Dar es Salaam.

Now, everything moved smoothly until the eve for the talks, and first in the afternoon we received a telex from Yoweri Museveni in Nairobi, and this telex contained preconditions for the talks, and following were the elements of the preconditions.

One: Yoweri Museveni said his delegation would meet a delegation from Kampala provided it was clear that that delegation was not a government delegation, but simply a military delegation.

Secondly: That his delegation wish to meet General Tito Okello, but only in his capacity, as the telex said, as CDF [chief of the defense forces] of UNLA [Ugandan National Liberation Army] and not in his capacity as chairman of the Military Council and head of state.

And thirdly: That they wish, as the telex quoted, all the former partners of the defunct East African Community be involved in the preparation and the process of the peace talks on an equal basis.

And then finally: (?Dubiously enough), the telex offered new venues, new possible venues for the talks on the eve of the Dar es Salaam talks. Yoweri Museveni said: We are prepared to meet your delegation in one of the following places: Bungoma in Kenya, Tororo in Uganda, or Arusha in Tanzania. It was late afternoon of Monday [12 August] we sent back a reply signed by the vice chairman of the council and minister of defense, which read as follows — a very brief reply, so I read the full text to you: I acknowledge receipt of your telex of today addressed to the chairman of the Military Council and head of state, General Tito Okello, and chief of defense forces, Lieutenant General Bazilio Okello. The arrangements for peace talks to be held in Dar es Salaam tomorrow remain unchanged. We shall discuss any matter you wish to raise at the meeting. We look forward to meeting the delegation of NRM tomorrow in Dar es Salaam. Sincerely, Colonel Wilson Toko, vice chairman of the Military Council and minister of defense.

So, our reply was to make clear the arrangements remain unchanged and not to put forward any conditions which would stand in the way of the peace talks before the actual talks. Thus, we emphasized that we shall discuss any matters you may wish to raise at the talks. That was Monday, late afternoon. After that the advance delegation from here led by the minister for foreign affairs and Brigadier Maruru, member of the council, proceeded to Dar es Salaam to make arrangements for the talks.

Monday night — no, before Monday night — we received another telex and this short enough for me to read it out to you too, from NRM in Nairobi, giving a response to our reply. The telex said this:

NRM's preconditions not answered. This we feel: One: Gen Tito Okello or his representative attend as CDF, UNLA, or UNLA officers, and not as head of state or government delegation, because his purported appointment and other appointments were unilateral and not binding for sure.

Two: Kenya and Tanzania, as former partners in the East African Community, are fully involved on an equal basis in all the preparations and processes of the peace talks. Without the preconditions being met, we are not going to the said talks. To do so is to dig another big hole for Uganda. [Signed] Dr Kiseka, on behalf of NRM.

When we received this telex, we got in touch with Dar es Salaam to find out what the situation was. Dar es Salaam confirmed to us that as far as they knew the NRM delegation was still preparing to proceed for the talks.

The night of Monday, we received a telephone call from Yoweri Museveni and he spoke to Lt Gen Bazilio Okello the following: (?He said) that although the preconditions set in their earlier communication had not been met, they were nevertheless preparing to proceed to Dar es Salaam.

Two [as heard]: That they were having problems organizing transport from Nairobi to Dar es Salaam. Would it be possible, for example, for the chairman of the Military Council to go to Dar es Salaam via Nairobi, picking him up en route.

Well, the reply that was given by Lt Gen Bazilio Okello was that: We are very happy to know that you will be in Dar es Salaam for the talks and, as indicated (?before), we are prepared to answer any, to discuss any issues you may raise, but they have to be raised at the talks and secondly, that unfortunately we are not in a position to provide transport to you at the first place, because the delegation is (?full) and we have to proceed direct to Dar es Salaam.

Tuesday morning, the authorities in Dar es Salaam received a telephone call from Nairobi, saying they have got transport and we are now making arrangements to get clearance from the Kenyan authorities to leave Nairobi. Would the Tanzania authorities please give them clearance. The answer was yes, of course, we are expecting you; just let us know the particulars of the plane and you will have clearance instantly to proceed to Dar es Salaam. And on the basis of these communications, the chairman of the Military Council proceeded yesterday morning with a very high-level delegation to Dar es Salaam. We waited in Dar es Salaam until 5:00 p.m., and there was no sign of the NRM delegation. While we were at State House waiting at about the hour of 1:00 pm, a telephone call came from Yoweri Museveni. He requested to speak to a member of our delegation and the CDF, Lt Gen Bazilio Okello, was designated to speak to Yoweri Museveni.

At that stage, he informed him that he had [word indistinct] problem with transport to proceed to Dar es Salaam, and that if he succeeded in getting transport he would let us know. Bazilio told him we are here and we are waiting, we are waiting for you. Of course this later information contradicted with earlier information that there was transport awaiting clearance. In any event, our delegation waited till 5:00 pm in Dar es Salaam, and there was no sign of the NRM delegation, no further word from the delegation and we proceeded back to Kampala.

NRM knew that we would return the same day. The arrangement was to have a 1-day discussion in Dar es Salaam and to return to Kampala the same day. That is what happened yesterday in Dar es Salaam. A background of communication to and fro, leading to our proceeding to Dar es Salaam. In the event we took advantage of the occasion to simply have discussions generally with our Tanzanian counterparts. (?We reviewed) the situation in Uganda, East Africa and Africa generally.

Clearly — I want to say this by way of conclusion — that we were deeply disappointed. The NRM delegation, in spite of the very elaborate arrangements made, plenty of notice, and the unusually high-level of representation from Kampala indicating our seriousness and commitment (?in) proceeding to Dar es Salaam, the NRM delegation did not turn up. Secondly, I want to say that even though we deeply regret the fact that the NRM delegation did not turn up in Dar es Salaam and we are disappointed, the door remains open. The spirit in which we went to Dar es Salaam still remains; namely, we went to Dar es Salaam to (?strike a new deal). We sincerely, genuinely wish to end all armed conflicts in this country and bring to an end the hemorrhage [words indistinct]. We wish to accommodate all political groups within and without. We wish everybody to be involved and participate in the new governmental structure. We do not want to exclude anybody.

That is the spirit in which we went to Dar es Salaam and that remains the spirit (?here in Kampala). We are not engaged in struggle with the NRM, so I cannot say what they are thinking and what their attitude (?can be), but we were astonished to learn yesterday evening from media reports that Dr Kiseka, a spokesman for the NRM, had said in Nairobi that the reason why they had not turned up in Dar es Salaam was because the Tanzanian authorities failed to give clearance to their aircraft. Well, I (?might) like to say this is plainly not the truth. That is (?where) we are.

Meanwhile, here in Kampala, we are leaving no (?time) to talk to the other fighting groups who have come forward, the other two fighting groups and who wish to have discussions with the government. As I speak to you now, the discussions have already begun with a delegation led by the vice chairman of the Military Council and minister of defense.

As this is a briefing, [words indistinct] ask (?himself): Did (?you) at this stage [words indistinct] but before (?we) [word indistinct] questions to the three of us. Colonel [as heard] Maruru, member of Military Council, would like to give you a brief account of all the rumours flying around in Kampala and specially the national mass media about the [word indistinct] in the western cities of the country.

[Maruru] Members of the press, the Military Council expects you to keep the public informed of the events of what was happening and to the best of your knowledge. You are supported to tell them the truth and we would like you to give this information from the relevant sources who might know better than you yourselves do. So, I would not like somebody sitting in Kampala and start writing or sending messages to (?another spokesman), (?another) newspaper, when he has not been beyond Natete. This is causing panic among the people of Uganda and anybody else anywhere.

I have been made to understand that NRA captured Fort Portal. Maybe (?my) [words indistinct] you, do not understand what you mean captured? There was no a shot fired in Fort Portal. The members of the NRA were invited by the then commanding officer in Fort Portal. He transported them with UNLA lorries from wherever they were into Fort Portal town. [Words indistinct] radios, I have been reading foreign newspapers, Fort Portal has fallen. What do you understand by fallen? Not a single shot was fired. This applies to Kasese; this applies to Mbarara; this applies to Kabale. We know NRA personnel are in these towns and they are living side by side with UNLA soldiers in these towns.

But Mbarara has fallen [as heard]. Fallen to who? Some of these NRA fellows happen to come from those areas. They are just going home, [word indistinct] to see their sons, (?even) to see their relatives. There have been celebrations in homes. [Words indistinct] son has been away for 4 and 1/2 years now. He has come, be happy. Why don't you travel to Mbarara? Why don't you go to Kabale? Why don't you go to Fort Portal? [Words indistinct] your readers, your listeners, because the cease-fire as far as I know has held.

We didn't sit down in a meeting and declare a cease-fire. It was a mutual understanding that we cease fire, since the enemy that we had is no longer here and we see how we sort out our political problems. The question now is not military. It is mainly political problem. We come to an understanding, [words indistinct] this is our country. How do we get along in it? Please, for goodness sake tell your readers, your listeners, what they know exactly. I wonder whether anyone of you has visited where the NRA personnel are. They are as near as Bombo, 20 miles from here. [Words indistinct] go and [passage indistinct].

Now these fellows are living together. But when you listen to — I don't know BCC, Deutsche Welle — the western towns have fallen. Now tomorrow somebody is going to write that Bombo fell. Those areas, their commanders, are staying with our own officers. They are eating together, they are drinking together.

That is the story. Now I understand everybody in town yesterday was in panic. Now it is a (?forecast) thing and in Kampala (?itself).

I hear [word indistinct] closed at 4 o'clock and the shops closed at 3 o'clock, offices, everybody ran away because the Museveni people were coming to take over Kampala. Now, Museveni is what he is not. This fellow is having a nice time in Nairobi now. And everyday some of the fellows in Mbarara area are either been or are in transit going home. I have met some of them. One of my escorts is one of those fellows who call themselves Museveni, one of my escorts came from there. This fellow went into the bush. Then his wives were killed or he does not know where they are, they were displaced.

Now, some of these boys in Mbarara are from Luwero area, and they happened to be in [words indistinct] country and [word indistinct] of their relatives. Nobody is going to tell me that there has been fighting in [words indistinct] in Kasese, in Mbarara. I think somebody is going to tell me they are already in Mpigi. The (?military) who were traveling in public transport — some are lucky they have families in this district, and if they arrive in Kamnpala we will welcome them. We have nothing against (?these people).

Do not tell your readers, listeners, how towns are falling one after another. You cannot capture a town unless you have resistance. I do not think any one of you can tell me that you have heard there has been fighting in Mbarara. If anything, the reports that you might be getting from the wrong sources is that they have been disarming UNLA soldiers. There might have been an incident, one or two, where the UNLA soldiers were misbehaving themselves, and again my dear colleagues, this is not how we shall deal with Uganda. If you [word indistinct] your guns you go back to the barracks. And this time please return to the barracks by [word indistinct] stages [words indistinct] the UNLA soldier who has been misbehaving, we disarmed him and here is your gun. (?Pickets) don't arm him again, he is a bad fellow, he is spoiling Uganda. And that is how this rumor is spreading — they are disarming UNLA soldiers.

It is the same here in Luwero area. You prefer to call it a triangle, I do not know, it might have evolved into a trapezium by now. [Laughter] That is what is happening. Only on Monday a (?non)-UNLA delegation which went to discuss further issues concerning the cease-fire with the commander in the Luwero triangle on Monday. I can tell you they even (?cried when they would come late) because they have not seen a bottle of beer for a long time and they had lunch together, and they escorted them home; escort not in terms of military escort. Because of danger, but [words indistinct]. Even visitors, you escort them to the door. And this question of being (?filthy) they have cleared [words indistinct]. They have cleared Luwro triangle, Uganda in their command.

I can assure you these fellows came fighting you would have to leave and we (?too). Kampala would be flooded with too many soldiers and the NRA troops in Bombo. And that is just the general area where they are. These are the ones who have 60,000 soldiers in Kampala. It is too (?good to be true). That number of soldiers we would not have enough accommodation for them either. So please inform people I am glad you have been informing them. I do not know who has been here. Please go to [words indistinct]. [Words indistinct] and inform your people, if you represent a foreign television station, if you represent a foreign newspaper, or you are freelance and you sell your news to anybody. Sell them news, not lies. Somebody once said to me, I would hate to read lies, and please do everything possible if you feel (?you still doubt me), please help me to [word indistinct] (?them). Stop these (?annoyances). You go and see. They are tired of being in the bush. We (?talk) to them. They were fighting (?in the bush. No one likes) to fight. I can tell you my friend Museveni is my tribesman by the way. My friend Museveni does not know what is happening. We are very disappointed to have reached this (?stand).

Hopefully he (?agrees). The door is still open as the minister for foreign affairs said. We still are waiting any time he can come with his (?troops). [Passage indistinct] We are open, we will discuss anything (?he feels like). [Words indistinct] that he wants 60 percent of the membership of the council. I mean this is simple arithmentic. He does not want 60 percent; he wants to be chairman, and what does it mean, 60 percent? If you are thinking of democracy then 60 percent you have the majority. Then he is already the chairman.

[Words indistinct] his convictions. Now we are ready to talk about it. Maybe come down to some other percent. [Words indistinct] what he is not. We have given him his biggest weapon, with the BBC and some other news media as his biggest weapon.

The guns are down. The bullets, we are saving them. We will need them maybe some other time. But the only weapon he has now is the news media. Portray him as he is. We were fighters too and [words indistinct]. I haven't seen my mother. I have only seen my father. Long ago, your parents (?in the bush) [words indistinct]. And he said, as for you, when you are fighting for [words indistinct] we want to go home. [Passage indistinct] without any prejudice the [word indistinct] has been [word indistinct] for 3 months. He is not coming. We shall fight. The bush is in Narobi. The bush, the bush is in Sweden. [Words indistinct] some of his [words indistinct] have been [words indistinct].

It is not true that he has taken over the western region, but the boys are there. We are not denying it, but they are not fighting anybody. It is not our people who go down and [passage indistinct] Don't fight with them out of your group. Let them see us what we [words indistinct]. (?Of course when the man) [words indistinct] somebody else. [Words indistinct] ladies and gentlemen, we will (?break). I [word indistinct] the (?region) towns falling one after another. Is this true? We are greeting you. As I said, those who come from the triangle are in transit going home. Those who come from that area are just home, but for the sake of administration they might be in a (?concentration). I will go gome. I am only one and [words indistinct] the problem of the western region which applies also to the [word indistinct] if there is a [word indistinct] there for the sake of administration they are in particular areas [passage indistinct]. And thank you for listening to me. [Passage indistinct]

[Ssemogerere] I want to make two points. One is clarification about a rumor which I have received this morning that Masaka also fell. That is why I came. I asked the inspector general of police to check on this and bring a report which has not been (?too long) ago. And the report he has brought is that rumor is totally untrue.

The second point I wnat to make is an appeal to everybody: pressmen, foreign governments, and fellow Ugandans. It is an appeal for responsibility. Here is a country which has had a lot of suffering for over 20 years. Potentially it is one of the great countries in Africa in terms of natural resources and the people. But because on many occasions the wrong causes have been championed, the wrong personalities have been elevated. We had poor leadership in this country and the consequence has been such chaos.

Speaking as a nationalist, as a Ugandan, I accept what took place on 27 July. It is not a question of debating between various political parties as to the rationale behind it: It is a given fact which we must accept. What is important is that now that those changes did take place, and the Military Council have asked the Ugandans to work for human rights, to work for democracy, to work for unity. It is time for people of Uganda to respond positively. Let us get together, speak plainly and frankly and boldly, and to settle our political differences to enable Uganda to be together, to be at peace, to work for democracy. This applies to pressmen and foreign governemnts — what they want Uganda to be. At the moment it is futile to encourage fighting, given the present circumstances, when the Military Council is inviting Ugandans to work together for unity, peace, and democracy.

If the people of Uganda want peace, they ought to discourage those that want to take advantage of this opportunity just to exploit the whole coutnry — even hold people at ransom — so as to advance their own goals by undemocratic means.

The UNLA are not shooting at anybody. If they do, it is as individuals who may not be disciplined. But no instructions are given to any UNLA group anywhere to fight NRA, to fight Fedemo [Federal Democratic Movement], to fight tribe, to fight political parties. Then, what is the reason [word indistinct] of anyone threatening to fight the people of Uganda?

The reports I have received so far from south of the country show relief after the changes. I received messages of congratulations for the changes, and expressions of hope that now we have got chance to begin again. We need that encouragement from the press; we need that encouragement from foreign governments. And I am quite sure that the majority of the people of Uganda will want to stop fighting. And I am quite sure that when they realize that anyone is planning now to fight again, they are going to disown him. They are hoping because they hope that they can have peace talks to ensure that there will be no continued fighting. But anybody who is going to declare war on Uganda now stands to lose popular support everywhere in Uganda. This represents my [words indistinct].

[Unidentified voice] Thank you very much minister. Well, ladies and gentlemen of the press, we have said enough. Over to you.

[Unidentified reporter] [Words indistinct] that I have had reports that they are in the barracks and have their weapons with them. Could you comment on that? The other [words indistinct] that you mentioned 50,000 troops as too many (?this morning). Could you break that down? How many do you estimate the NRA to be, and what is the current strength of the UNLA?

[Ssemogerere] The first question: I think I said some of them are in transit. Because some of these fellows are from Buganda region, and on their way from Fort Portal. And I might as well remind you that Mbarara is 150 miles from Fort Portal, and they are in transit. We are not disarming them, we haven't [words indistinct] and think of disarming who, and when, and where? As these fellows are going home and we are not bothered. These [words indistinct] transit. Fort Portal is 150 miles from Mbarara and he is on his way. He will reach Kampala, its another 120 miles. And Luwero is another 40. I don't know how long it will take him, but they are slowly coming home.

And to your second question, I am not the commander in the NRA so I don't know how many they are, wherever they are. Honestly, Museveni or one of his commanders will give you that answer as to how many they are. I don't know. We haven't come down to the details to say any, UNLA are so many, how many are you? So how do you get together and start a new army? So I'm afraid that I cant tell you how many they are.

[Unidentified reporter] (?My) question is about Jinja, that some of the Museveni group happen to cross from Bugerere going to Jinja and they were harassed. And as a result, the policemen who allowed these people to cross at [name indistinct] were badly treated by the Army men in Jinja. I don't know how far this is true; what is your comment?

[Ssemogerere] I don't think that Museveni has got his people in Bugerere, that is FDMU [Federal Democratic Movement of Uganda], and we are in touch with them. And as far as I know, we have found FDMU troops in Jinja barracks. You might have heard (?rumors) that so many came and entered Jinja barracks and gave up their arms. If it is connected with that I tell you that they are there, they are in Jinja. And they are (?not) being restricted or anything to that effect. We have FDMU fighters in Jinja barracks. They came on their own, individually, and handed over their guns in the barracks. As to the allegation that the policemen who allowed them, I don't know, you are telling me now. As far as I know there are FDMU forces who surrendered to our barracks (?in Jinja) and they are serious.

[Unidentified reporter] [Words indistinct] what steps are taking over the arrests of former minister [words indistinct] and over the arrest of 1,000 (?NASA) [National Security Agency] members?

[Ssemogerere] We received report Saturday evening and Sunday morning about Jinja, that three people were killed and there was widespread looting, particularly at the market place. We had a day's meeting here including the minister of defense, minister of internal affairs, and all senior policemen in the Jinja area, and at the end of the meeting we decided to carry out proper investigation, one by the police and the other by the military. We have also decided to take prompt action to stop any continuation of looting and harassment and to ensure that normality returns to Jinja. I believe that by now looting has effectively been stopped and that peace prevails in Jinja, and senior officers of the police and military are working very hard to get every fact and swift action is going to be taken if necessary, regardless of who is involved whether military, police, or civilian.

[As for] Rwakasisi and other NASA people: I hope you are informed that Chris Rwakasisi was the head of the National Security Agency. And I hope you are informed that NASA was responsible for a lot of atrocities in the recent months. That for the interests of peace and stability and even for the good of individual officers of NASA, government was dutybound to take action, if only to put these people away for sometime while things are being sorted out. That is why I believe Rwakasisi was promptly arrested, and that was before I joined government. And that is why a number of NASA agents have been picked up. Please, it is not 1,000 NASA agents have been arrested, I have the full list here of the NASA people; they are about 400. There is no way, 400 could become 1,000. And not all of them are under arrest. But the government is going to review the position of everybody because those that who were not released on Saturday, and new ones who have been rounded up for (?all) kinds of reason, I have explained.

Yes, Rwakasisi, the leader, was arrested partly for his own good, partly for establishing certain facts. And partly because he was involved in some activities which I need not go into now, but his case will equally be reviewed just like the cases of the others arrested.

[Unidentified reporter] [Words indistinct] for Museveni really to continue living the kind [words indistinct] amicably integrated into the [word indistinct].

[Ssemogerere] I completely agree with you. I think it is Museveni who is out of touch. He has very little (?if any communication with his troops). I told you he has been in Sweden for the last 3 months and he only returned back to Nairobi when he heard that Obote has been overthrown. I think he has, indeed, he had, deserted his soldiers, but when he heard that Obote had fallen he said: Oh, oh, oh, I am missing, let me get down to Nairobi, which is very near.

You know he has being saying that his forces have defeated the UNLA, let me go down to Kampala and let us talk about these problems. He says, can you guarantee my security? Now if his army defeated the UNLA, we should be getting security from his army. He should (?be under it). But he wants security from us and if his army defeated the UNLA, so I have the feeling that it is just Museveni himself, not the people who were following him who in the bush.

[Unidentified reporter] [Question indistinct]

[Ssemogerere] You see we don't want to cut off anybody. Anyway, Museveni is a Ugandan, I suppose. We don't want to cut him off. We don't want to cut him off. Let him come, we talk about these problems. Our first objective or one of the objectives we have is the integration of the fighting forces to make up a new army [word indistinct] now we don't want to cut off Museveni. Let him come and talk to us. The fighters, we are talking to them. It's Museveni [who] hasn't turned up (?just now). We bent so low. (?Indeed) we sent a whole head of state from Kampala to go to Dar es Salaam to meet Museveni. That was bending low, and that shows how much this government is interested in the peace process. We cannot cut off Museveni. The minister for foreign affairs just said the door is still open. We want [words indistinct].

As to the fighters, we are talking to them, but we have certain technicalities (?to introduce): Who goes where? Who becomes what? How, who get [word indistinct] technical questions. But with the fighters, we are talking to them. I mean I can assure you (?with) Museveni we have no problems. I think he has the problem.

[Otunu] May I add in that connection that by the way, [words indistinct] holding talks outside Uganda, that was a request put to us by the NRM. Naturally we would have preferred that any discussions among Ugandans on the future of Uganda should be held within the country, but we did not want anything to stand in the way of talking (?to Museveni). (?But) NRM said we do not feel commfortable meeting in Uganda; we want to meet outside. We said fine, where? And the choice of Tanzania originally came from NRM. And that is all.

'Last Part'

EA162059 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1808 GMT 15 Aug 85

["Last part" of press conference with Brigadier Zeddi Maruru, Foreign Affairs Minister Olara Otunu, and Internal Affairs Minister Paul Ssemogerere, narrated by John Peter (Onebe) at the International Conference Center in Kampala — recorded]

[(Kaska)] (Frederick Kaska) from the ASSOCIATED PRESS [words indistinct] I think I will address this to the brigadier: The other day a delegation of Ugandans exiled in Sudan (?and here) had occasion to address the press and an ex-chief of staff in the Uganda Army (?of) ex-President Idi Amin told us that his army remained intact. And he said they would be willing to rejoin the army and join the UNLA [Ugandan National Liberation Army]. Now can we know from you, sir, whether you would welcome [him] to join hands with the army?

[Maruru] Why not? If they are Ugandans and they have come and we need their services, why not, why not? I have had the opportunity to talk to Major General Lumago. I know him personally. We know many soldiers. And definitely they have come without any conditions. Thus they can tell you that much.

They have come without any conditions. If we say Maj Gen Lumago, we need your services, come and join us, let us build Uganda army, and if we don't, I assume he'll not be bitter, because he has come without any conditions. He hasn't come to be a major general somewhere. If he stated that, then if we need his services, we will take him on.

[Unidentified reporter] I have a query, sir: What if Amin himself said he want to come back to Uganda?

[Maruru] If he is a Ugandan, he will come as Mr Idi Amin and settle in Arua or something, (?and if) we need his services, we need his services. [Laughter]

[Unidentified reporter] [Question indistinct]

[Maruru] [Words indistinct] that one I will leave to honorable Ssemogerere [laughter] with his CID'S and the rest of the special branch and the judiciary. [Words indistinct] That is a different story. Me, I am saying, if he comes and he is clean as far as we are concerned and we need his services, we will take him on.

[Otunu] May I just add two points to what Brig Maruru has said. First, concerning the groups which have been fighting on the Zaire-Sudan border: I think the most important thing to emphasize in that connection is that they have said the main reason for them coming back is because they want to return home, pick up the pieces where they left them and settle to their homes and develop their areas. That is the most important desire which they have expressed. They have not come to say we want this in the country, or [words indistinct] certain positions, or reclaim positions they had had before. They just want to return home as Ugandans who had been outside and to resettle in their home areas. And that is something we welcome.

The second point I want to make is that clearly we want to build a spirit of unity and peace and to bring about a very genuine and comprehensive prospect of reconcilation. That does not mean that those who are known to have committed certain acts which are clearly unacceptable will not be made to answer for them. I believe you noticed that at the ceremonies on Saturday not everybody who had been in detention was released. There are some people who, on the basis of case-by-case screening, were found to have a lot of question marks against their names and they are still in detention. The difference is: It is not an act which is being done indiscriminately. It is being reviewed on a case-by-case basis. And a person who remains in detention does so for good reasons until his case is settled. There should be no misunderstanding about this. I don't know, maybe the minister of internal affairs wishes to add something [words indistinct] and yes.

[Unidentified reporter] There are rumors which are very frightening to all Ugandans. [Words indistinct] the staying or going [words indistinct] and coming of Ugandans. There are rumors that behind him (?are Anyanyas) I don't know what, communists.

[Maruru] Well, first these are rumors. Avoid rumors. Two, if for the sake of the fighting [word indistinct] maybe he recruited Anyanya, surely these Anyanyas are not coming home. If he is coming home, the Anyanyas were maybe in his home to get whatever he wanted. Have you heard about (?deceptions) of mercenaries or something? Maybe he was paying them to do his job. [Words indistinct] he is coming home and the [words indistinct] have no home here. They will go back to their [word indistinct]. I think this rumor should be thrown out. The minister of internal affairs is (?really) in charge of the situation. They will know who is a citizen of Uganda and who is not. But if there is such a rumor and [words indistinct] just a rumor: If he had the Anyanyas behind him, they will stay where they are, where he is now and he will come home. I don't [words indistinct]. He will come home and the other fellows will clearly [words indistinct] to be hired. Let me add one thing that to the best of our knowledge these people have no confidence in Idi Amin. Indeed Maj Gen Lumago and Lieutenant Colonel (Eli) as far as I know they had left and fallen out with Amin as far back as 74-75 [1974-1975] so I think, you know, we should avoid to overly generalize. We look at the facts before we hurl accusations and allegations against [words indistinct]. And I think as long as we are dealing with Ugandans, people of this country [words indistinct] any Ugandan is entitled to resettle. If they have done something wrong, they will answer for what they have done.

[(Mbutabiyo)] My name is Edward (Mbutabiyo) from [word indistinct] this might go to Honorable Kawanga. [Words indistinct] they go on addressing public rallies [words indistinct].

[Ssemogerere] When you say some people, you mean members of the fighting forces or insurgent forces?

[(Mbutabiyo)] All I can ask is that these fighters with the [words indistinct] when they are having these rallies to inform the police, inform the minister that somebody can attend these meetings and get all the necessary information. The special branch is ready, is at your service, for this kind of... [changes thought] and from the (?basic) fact that the ministry can take action. [Passage indistinct]

[Ssemogerere] You are talking of [words indistinct] towards Masaka?

[(Mbutabiyo)] Yes, sir.

[Ssemogerere] Yes, I say the same thing: Give us the information then we shall take immediate action. I have given it to you. [Laughter]

[Otunu] May I just add to that. Look, clearly there are many ills which permeate our society. It would be unrealistic and it would not be very useful to the government to give you a claim that all these ills can be swept away overnight. But what you can be sure of is that there is commitment and a determination on the part of the government to tackle these ills systematically but the resources available for these things are of course limited. But the will is there and [words indistinct] within our capacity the government intends to tackle those ills and as the minister of internal affairs said if you have information, facts about things which are going wrong in one part of the country or another, please report to the authorities and action will be taken.

[Unidentified reporter] Brigadier (Vepa) reports from western Uganda that the NRA [National Resistance Army] has been disarming the UNLA.

[Maruru] I think I said, I said this. I said some fellows have been disarmed and the arms returned to UNLA because they meet somebody misbehaving in town or some place even though it is not our intention. Bring your gun because you are using it wrongly and they give him a note, he goes back to the barracks and the gun is later handed over to us. That is what has been described as disarming, which it is, but not in the way it could be read (?in the news).

[Unidentified reporter] I am concerned about the Ministry of Internal Affairs, particularly so about the special force. I would like to ask the minister of internal affairs to [words indistinct] the police force particularly in the area of Kampala east where they have had a major barracks. Some of them have fled to areas towards (Kayaza), north (Kireka), and all that and they went with guns and they terrorized people. Would you like to elaborate on the question of the special force, especially when their leader, (?whether) their commander, was involved in this confusion.

[Ssemogerere] The official position regarding special force now is to invite all of them back and then review their exact situation on the basis of individual merit. Government is considering whether to absorb (?some) special force members into the police (?generally) and only if they qualify, if they have had the proper training to be with the police. Or to ask some of them to do some other work. [Words indistinct] but the initial steps which have been taken are directed at getting them back and information regarding those who are still at large is very valuable. You don't have to publicize where they are [word indistinct]. It is going to get more difficult to get them. But let us know where they are [words indistinct] and I will bring them back.

[Unidentified reporter] There has been a misinterpretation of a recent [word indistinct] in different quarters that by a recent statement made by the head of state to the effect that elections would be held as soon as stability returned. Could you clarify that?

[Unidentified answerer] Well, I am not very familiar with the precise statement you are referring to but what I do know is that there is a very firm commitment on the part of government to return the country to electoral politics. I think that commitment was stated from the very beginning. I think you will also understand this government wants to make sure that conditions which will make elections truly meaningful exist in the country. And already the government is working precisely to achieve these conditions as fast as possible. That is all I can say (?on that).

[Unidentified reporter] Are we to understand [words indistinct] our country's (?policies) are now stronger?

[Unidentified answerer] Well, I have clearly (?resented) them, you know, including the events of the last Saturday in city square, the incidents of Jinja and so on have made many people raise questions seeking clarification and as far as I know this matter is under discussion.

No clear statement has not emerged [as heard] from the Military Council but the problem has been raised (?in the council) [Words indistinct] that is as far as I know. But I would not want to mislead you to go and begin telling people you may wear a party cap or you may not wear a party cap, you should not (?disturb) a party member or you may not. The only legal instrument which has come out are the proclamation and the amendment to the proclamation, that this issue is being raised and the Military Council is looking into it. So you wait until they pronounce on it definitively.

[Unidentified reporter] [Words indistinct] The general question which [word indistinct] with, I am sure, you will not find another [words indistinct]. Now, you know the international community is sometimes [word indistinct] and they need to be informed really so that once and for all, you know, (?they) might put an end to such loose talk that goes on around. Now, how would you sum up the present situation? Would you say it is [words indistinct] reason for hope. Recently, some people talk elsewhere speculating [words indistinct], you know, propagating all manner of rumors. You know, some of it is intended to [words indistinct] but maybe I believe you are qualified to (?comment).

[Unidentified voice] Thank you. The minister of internal affairs will begin.

[Ssemogerere] I think the present situation is very encouraging, (?that) so soon after drastic changes, there is this degree of stability. For almost the entire government to leave the country to go to Dar es Salaam and come back when nothing has happened has been very encouraging. That we are building up the system and as the services are being [word indistinct] that the different ministries [words indistinct] there is apparently good border control. The barracks on the whole are under control and there is clearly no fear (of) an outside attack. We dont get any reports, for instance, of possible attacks from our borders, Tanzania border, Kenyan border, Sudanese border.

I think they are very good signs. Then, the freedom of expression on the part of Ugandans is also encouraging. And as I said earlier on, the clear message which is coming to us from all over Uganda, that people want to settle for peace, they aren't interested in fresh fighting — I think all these are encouraging signs of stability and of working out a good foundation for unity and for (?achievements).

[Otunu] If I may add to what the minister of internal affairs has said, well, I would characterize the situation as follows: We are faced with an opportunity in Uganda right now, perhaps even a unique opportunity to [word indistinct] this (?new) situation. And already there are signs of hope that this opportunity can be put to good use. For example, surely everybody who is concerned with the future of this country must be impressed by the lack of victimization following the change of government. There has not been mass arrests of people, detention, e and secure in their home country. This leaves a those who [words indistinct] in power. There has been a conscious effort to tell all Ugandans they belong here and that they should feel comfortable and secure in their home country. This leaves a sign of hope to (?the masses) from where you begin.

Secondly, the efforts which are being deployed by government to reach (?out) to all groups, beginning with the political parties — the established political parties in this country — hold discussions with them, get them involved in government process, and beyond the political parties — the fighting groups — so that everybody can get involved. So this framework for unity is being planted as fast as possible and I think (?thirdly) I see a tremendous reservoir of goodwill in the public generally.

But like any other opportunity, what comes from it depends on what we do with it. If we squander the opportunity, like we squandered other opportunities before, we could make a mess of it like we made a mess of other opportunities before. We must work at it, work together, work in the spirit of unity and reconciliation and genuine compromise to make a positive new beginning out of this opportunity. That is how I characterize where we are now. So it depends on you, it depends on me, it depends on (?all).

[(Mulindwa Sam Wantege)] Honorable Minister, the greatest question on the mouths of all Ugandans has been and still remains: What next, if the Government of Uganda fails to come to an agreement with Museveni? And still Museveni gives conditions which are interpreted [words indistinct] as impossible ones. Is the government ready to give in to whatever condition Museveni gives for the sake of freedom we are looking for? Or what will happen?

[Unidentified answerer] You see, the principle on which government has proceeded is this: That in order to make peace, we are now for new beginning for this country, one must reach out to everybody whatever has been their recent past and activities however they define their political tendency but one must reach out to everybody. And it is in that spirit that the government has reached out to all the political parties — the established political parties which has been operating within Uganda — and to all the fighting forces, including the NRA. So that spirit of trying to get everybody involved and to give everybody a sense of belonging and the opportunity to participate — that spirit remains the path of government. I said at the very beginning, the door remains wide opened. But naturally it will take two to (?tango).

If you leave the door open and say come my brother, let us sit down and talk, there has to be the will from the other side to come and take advantage of the door which is open. On the part of government, the door remains open, we do wish to involve everybody, including NRM, including Yoweri Museveni, the leader of NRM. As Brigadier Masuru said, (?we have) absolutely no desire to exclude any group or exclude any individual. That is the spirit in which the government is proceeding. But clearly the will has to exist in the other side. If the will is not there, I can't explain on their behalf. They must take responsibility for their own action and for their own attitude. But for our part, the door remains open. And even as we are meeting here, speaking this morning, the process of holding discussions with the other groups is going on.

Colonel Toko is holding discussions right now with two other groups which have had no problem negotiating within the country and in Kampala. They have felt comfortable and secure in Kampala. But we were prepared to go to Dar es Salaam because NRM chose to negotiate outside the country. And we did not want the matter of venue, the matter of time to be an obstacle to the achievement of peace which is paramout for the future of this country.

[Unidentified reporter] My question — I am not very clear with the answer you have given. Is there a condition which you have given? The government is ready, the door is open up to now.

But supposing the other brother hasn't come in. Is the government ready to go to [word indistinct] (?again) with Museveni [words indistinct]?

[Unidentified answerer] You know, how more emphatically can I underline the point? That we do not want to fight. Fight for what? We do not want to spill more blood in Uganda. God knows, enough blood has spilled in this country. I said the various armed conflicts [words indistinct] (?sound) like a hemorrhage, draining the very life, the very will, the very energy of this nation. We do not want to fight. We want peace. That remains the spirit in which the government is proceeding. And we can only hope that all groups — (?indeed the) fighting groups — will respond in (?taking) the spirit so far as the achievement of peace is concerned. But surely I cannot explain the attitude or conduct of the various groups. They have to explain for themselves. I can only tell you the thinking of the government, attitude of the government and the commitment of the government which is as clear as daylight. Yes?

[Unidentified reporter] [Name indistinct] of Radio Uganda. Mr Minister, there have been reports in the foreign media that Museveni met with some leaders of the neighboring states, and there is one which (?mentioned) clearly that he met with President Mobutu. What is the feedback you might have received from our Embassy in Zaire?

[Unidentified answerer] Well, all I know is that Yoweri Museveni, after returning from Sweden, did visit Tanzania and had talks with the Tanzanian leader. It is not for me to report what they discussed. And secondly I know that he has been in Kenya for the last several days if not weeks. Whether in Kenya he met the president of Kenya or met government officials, I cannot say. But he has been in Kenya because part of our contact with him, telephone contacts and telex contacts have been in Nairobi. Whether he has been to Zaire and if he has been, who he met in Zaire, who he had discussions with, I simply do not have information with regard to that. And you can inform me what you know of him. I am informing you of what I know, you tell me what you know.

[Unidentified reporter] [Name indistinct] form Radio Uganda. At the moment, there are cars which are of various organizations [words indistinct]. While some of these cars could be of vital use for the country's organizations, several other cars also of individuals are still being driven by Army officers and police, is there any way of trying to have these cars returned to their people soon?

[Unidentified answerer] There is an operation under way, manned jointly by Ministry [singular as heard] of Defense and Internal Affairs, to recover such vehicles. What we need again here is useful information as to the location of such vehicles, as to the names of people, whether they are policemen, civilians, or army men, who are using these kinds of vehicles, to enable us to locate them and recover them.

[Unidentified reporter] My name is [name indistinct] of the French news agency. And (?this) question is addressed to Mr Ssemogerere, [word indistinct] he described the situation in the country as encouraging, notably by the fact that so many members of the government and Military Council could go out of the country without (?fear). Nevertheless, the airport was closed. Why was the airport closed if the situation is, encouraging, as you say, Mr Ssemogerere?

[Ssemogerere] I did not know until I returned that for some hours that the airport was closed to foreign aircraft. It seems to me that would be just a precautionary step which might have been taken.

But as to the real reason I have to be briefed further, (?and as) minister for home affairs I (?was to take) a briefing (?as I said). But what I really meant was that even if one talks of the airport being closed for some hours, we received no reports of any attempt by foreign government or foreign troops to land at the airport and to cause problems. You can take precautionary steps, you can lock your house. (?To somebody) it may appear that something is about to happen. But it may just be a decision on your part that you are going to lock your house [words indistinct]. But there can only be fighting if it is really an attempt by somebody to break into your house.

[Unidentified answerer] No, I have nothing further to add on that. It was a normal precautionary measure. No incident was involved in the whole course of the day or [word indistinct] (?bad) incident in and out. I think one should not read much more into it than that.

[Unidentified reporter] Mr Minister, [words indistinct] given (?the fact) that the government has the will to reach out to everybody [words indistinct]. There are several groups scattered all over the world, Uganda groups, who are vying for seats, maybe (there) would be some in your negotiations, but according to what you said earlier, [words indistinct]. Is government going to reach out to everybody and try to [words indistinct] for negotiations to come to Uganda [words indistinct]? Some of these people outside, they are very clever people in exile but they do not have the resources to buy air tickets. Yet we need their knowledge, their wisdom. I do not know what government has towards that. [Sentence as heard] Secondly, as you are calling for Ugandans to come back, UNHCR [United Nations High Commmissioner on Refugees] and the minister for internal affairs, I do not know what plans they have to rehabilitate these and the others [words indistinct] but want to come back.

[Unidentified answerer] Thank you, well you know that there are Ugandans in large numbers all over the world. And I am sure that all of them are excited by the events at home. They want to know what is going on and possibly want to get involved. Clearly government attitude is all those who can come [word indistinct] please do so. We welcome every Ugandan who wishes to return home, for whatever reason to return home to rejoin his family, to go and farm in his home area, come and get involved in the political process, to resume his professional activities. They are all welcome to come home.

We reject any policy which would exclude any Ugandan returning home for participation [words indistinct]. That is one. Part two, I think you will sympathize with government, that to establish contact with all these people and to make arrangements for them to converge on Kampala is next to impossible, logistically and financially.

What government has done is to try to eatablish contacts with the political groups and the fighting (?factions), and this is continuing. Anybody else who wish to come, they are welcome. And, as I have told you, [words indistinct] concerning refugees, well, as the chairman of the Military Council emphasized on Saturday, (?government) gives absolutely high priority [words indistinct] to (?settle) Ugandan refugees who are going to return home. And as he mentioned on Saturday, already there are a number of Ugandans from Zaire and Sudan who are pouring in spontaneously into Moyo and Arua. They have not waited for any official word. They have not waited to be escorted. They have sensed a new situation and they said we are going home. And now government is working with the UNHCR and various relief agencies to give them assistance so that they can settle back in their home areas.

And then, there is the matter of the Luwero area, where many people were displaced. That too is a very high priority of government. These are people who were displaced from their home areas, who return and settle in their homes [words indistinct].

And finally, let me just say this by way of conclusion, that, as I said earlier, we have a unique opportunity in Uganda, but the outcome of this opportunity depends on how we manage it, what we do to produce something positive. (?However), I sense in this country (?a weariness) with conflict, fighting, bloodshed. I think the people of Uganda deserve a change finally to live together in peace, to attend to the more urgent tasks of economic and social development. This is the vision of the government, and we very much hope that all Ugandans wherever they may be within the country and outside will rally to this call and join hands with the government to give this country a chance and to establish genuine peace, unity ,and the prospect of economic and social development.

I think this can be done and judging by what I sensed in the country, I know it is possible. Thank you very much.

Seven New Ministers Sworn In 17 August

EA171523 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1405 GMT 17 Aug 85

[Text] Seven more ministers have been sworn in before the chairman of the Military Council and head of state, General Tito Okello Lutwa. The ceremony took place at the Parliament Building in Kampala this afternoon.

The seven are: Mr Vincent (Chirabo Jamaria), who becomes minister of industry; Dr Peter (Omara Ojungu), lands, minerals, and water resources; Mr Edward Athiyo, transport; Mr Jaber Bidandi Ssali, culture and community development; Mr Joshua Mayanja-Nkangi, labor; Haji Badru Wegulo, housing and urban development; and Dr David Kazungu, rehabilitation.

Today's ceremony brings the number of ministers announced by the new military government to 18. Those present included Prime Minister Paulo Muwanga; the vice chairman of the Military Council and minister of defense, Colonel Toko; and other members of the Military Council.

Obote, NRA's Museveni Arrive in Zambia

AB161227 Paris AFP in French 1101 GMT 16 aug 85

[Text] Nairobi, 16 Aug (AFP) — The former Ugandan president, Milton Obote, who was overthrown by a military coup on 27 July this year, left Nairobi on Thursday evening for Lusaka, Zambia, where his principal armed opponent, Mr Yoweri Museveni, arrived the previous day, it was learned on Friday from an informed airport source in the Kenya capital. According to this source, which referred to eyewitness reports, former President Obote — who had sought refuge in Kenya after the military coup d'etat in Uganda — left Nairobi with 10 members of his entourage on board a special Beoing 707 of the Kenyan National Airlines. The day before, on Wednesday, the head of the Ugandan National Resistance Army (NRA — the major guerrilla force against the Obote regime), Mr Yoweri Museveni, had arrived in Nairobi from Lusaka, according to the same informed source. The source added that Mr Museveni arrived in the Kenyan capital on Wednesday in a special private plane, Learjet, belonging to the British multinational company Lonrho, which has extensive holdings in east and southern Africa. Mr Obote, for his part, arrived at Nairobi airport in a heavily guarded Mercedes and was accompanied up to the gangway of his special plane by several top Kenyan Government figures as well as representatives of the capital city's administration. The other passengers of this special flight went to the Jomo Kenyatta Airport in two buses of the Kenyan police. A large contigent of the General Service Unit (GSU — Kenyan paramilitary forces) was charged with the protection of the former president and his people until their departure from Nairobi. After his first overthow by Idi Amin Dada in 1971, Mr Milton Obote spent nearly 10 years in exile in Tanzania.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Head of State Reacts to Botha's Speech

AB170932 Bangui Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 17 Aug 85

[Text] On the South African issue, there was sharp reaction throughout the world following the speech made by South African President Pieter Botha last Thursday. The apartheid regime has lasted long enough and a general feeling of disappointment filled all those who are moved by the sufferings of the black people in South Africa where the apartheid regime has been in existence for a long time at the expense of the black men, women, and children who are still waiting for a political regime which will integrate them in the [words indistinct] general development of this country.

The reactions are sharp from the international community which condemns the apartheid system. Here in our country, General Andre Kolingba, one of the champions of peace on our continent, reacted to the speech made by President Botha in the following message which will be read by [name indistinct]:

We are deeply disappointed here in CAR. We thought that the apartheid system would at last be eradicated from South Africa. We thought the Pretoria authorities would forever turn their back on the hideous apartheid regime. But nothing was done to change the present situation. On the contrary, Botha's last speech did nothing but confirm that Pretoria would not admit that the black people of that country have the right to win back their dignity. South Africa is one entity and should not be divided. To maintain a policy of division is contrary to national unity, cohesion, and social justice and to the inalienable right of the black community [words indistinct].

Through this refusal by Pretoria to grant voting rights to the black community and to free Nelson Mandela, Botha is only showing his fear of seeing the blacks assume their political rights which will bring peace to the country and also enable them to exercise their legitimate power. But Pieter Botha has chosen violence because the prevailing situation in the country is favorable to violence. That is why he and his government are fully responsible for the infernal period of violence which prevails in South Africa.

CHAD

CDR To Reintegrate Unitary GUNT Factions

AB162118 Paris AFP in French 1756 GMT 16 Aug 85

[Excerpts] Paris, 16 Aug (AFP) — The militants of the Revolutionary Democratic Council [CDR], who met at Gouro on 10 August, have decided to reintegrate immediately all the "unitary bodies" of the Transitional National Union Government (GUNT, armed opposition to President Hissein Habre), a communique from the CDR submitted to AFP in Paris on Friday indicated.

The communique, which was submitted by telephone from Tripoli and which bore the signature of the CDR Secretary General Acheikh Ibn Oumar, was handed over to AFP by Kailan Ahmet, adviser to GUNT President Goukouni Oueddei. [Words indistinct] the secretary general of the CDR, the communique particularly indicates, "makes an urgent appeal to all soldiers, militants, and cadres" (of the CDR) to "rapidly recreate a climate of unity (...) and revolutionary collaboration" within the National Liberation Council of GUNT and the National Liberation Army.

The CDR communique pays glowing tribute to President Goukouni Oueddei for making this meeting possible, and calls on members of the CDR to be prepared for the "upcoming enlarged meeting" of the movement "which will forever end the political and organizational squabbles."

Furthermore, a meeting of several GUNT factions, which was scheduled to begin on Thursday in Cotonou (Benin), will begin next Monday, Kailan Ahmet told AFP.

GABON

Bongo Addresses Nation; Pardons Detainees

AB162258 Libreville Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 16 Aug 85

[Address by President Omar Bongo to the nation on the eve of Gabon's 25th independence anniversary celebration in Libreville on 16 August — live]

[Excerpts] Gabonese men and women, dear fellow countrymen and women: Today our country is celebrating in peace and harmony the 25th anniversary of its accession to independence. A quarter of a century in the life of man represents the age of maturity — an age at which one makes fundamental and essential important choices which will give precise and definite meaning to one's existence. In the eyes of the whole world, these 25 years of sustained efforts in a merciless struggle against nature, underdevelopment, ignorance — these 25 years of search — have enabled us to attain national integration, solidarity, and social justice. This 25th anniversary is an occasion for each and everyone to meditate on the future of our dear fatherland and to [words indistinct]. The political process, established by your clearly manifested will, has enabled all the components of our state to build this nation-state about which I spoke at length on 11 March.

I am asking the people of Gabon to abandon futile criticism, jealousy, and excessive personal ambition which lead to nothing but division and disillusion. On the contrary, I am requesting you to resort to (?honest) dialogue within your great family, the Gabonese Democratic Party. It is within this context that I have decided to pardon once more — again once more — (?those) who were involved in the bus station incidents because, I have always said, pardon is my best revenge. That is why I have decided to grant conditional freedom to the following detainees, who are so-called political detainees. They are Oyonaba Simon, Nguema Metogue Jean-Baptiste, Owono Michel, Nzgue Nguema Jean-Pierre, Eko Jean-Marc, and Ngoua Nguema Noel.

I am asking these people and their families to meditate seriously on the essence of this pardon. Although pardon is my best revenge, it is often regarded in this country as a sign of weakness. But you will remember that in 1966, when I was appointed vice president of the government, I told my assistants that I preferred to empty the prisons rather than keep [passage indistinct].

Every Gabonese is responsible. Here you are my dear fellow countrymen, freed. It is up to you to behave in such a way that neither yourselves, your relatives, your friends, nor your [words indistinct] should suffer because of you.

In other countries, different measures would have been taken. [Words indistinct] As I have always said, Gabon is a glass house. One sees what is happening here both from inside and from outside. [Words indistinct] we have to understand one another.

In the future, however, those who have been freed, those who we usually term as recidivists, will no longer be pardoned.

In conclusion, my dear fellow countrymen, the effort to bring about change needs the contribution of all the active forces of the nation. It also needs the understanding of all.

Long live the Gabonese nation! Long live the republic!

GHANA

Rawlings Addresses Armed Forces at Parade

AB180907 Accra Domestic Service in English
0600 GMT 18 Aug 85

[Text] Flight Lieutenant Jerry John Rawlings has called on officers and men of the Armed Forces to see themselves as essential part of the revolutionary process. He pointed out that liberation by the military simply for curative reasons can no longer hold. We have created the liberty to create, he declared. Flight Lt Rawlings, who is also the commander in chief of the Armed Forces, was speaking at the graduation parade at Teshie [suburb of Accra] as part of the activities marking the silver jubilee of the Ghana Military Academy.

He said Africa lacks decisive will simply because a greater proportion of the continent seems to be making peace with privileges. Chairman Rawlings said the culture of military awareness has no room for usurpers. He made it clear that there is a higher purpose behind this culture of social group and efficiency. The leader of the revolution therefore advised the Armed Forces not to become a party or a victim to the prevailing market forces.

Flight Lt Rawlings said the right of intervention can only be the right to secure and protect democracy. He stressed that a powerful [word indistinct] capacity is based on an efficient soldier led by an efficient officer who understands the use of knowledge and the power of good character. Flight Lt Rawlings observed that the domestic scene is characterized by the craving for materialism. He said that our society is still not sufficiently disciplined and just to allow us the luxury of complacency.

On the international scene, Flight Lt Rawlings noted the growing tendency among nations to assert their own self-interest regardless of the negative effects such attitutdes have on other nations. Under these circumstances, the call for strength has become persistently louder and clear. Chairman Rawlings recalled significant roles that Ghana has played and continues to play in peace-keeping efforts in Lebanon and other world conflicts. He reaffirmed the Provisional National Defense Committee's [PNDC] determination to preserve a high level of education, training and discipline in the Armed Forces.

The parade was watched by a large number of people including members of the PNDC, secretaries of state, chiefs, members of the diplomatic corps, and General Chukwuemeka Odomegwu Ojukwu of Nigeria.

WEEKLY SPECTATOR Views South African Situation

AB180929 Accra Domestic Service in English
0700 GMT 18 Aug 85

[From the press review]

[Text] The *WEEKLY SPECTATOR* looks at the situation in South Africa. It says South Africa, for too long, has taken the world and especially Africa for a ride, and it has no respect for world opinion which mounts daily against the apartheid regime. It notes that the declaration of the state of emergency in the racist republic arises out of fear as Africans intensify their struggle for emancipation. The *SPECTATOR* points out that freedom is a precious commodity which cannot be denied Africans in South Africa. They cannot continues to live as slaves in their own land, threatened by detentions without trial, brutality, and torture.

The paper says the view of the Provisional National Defense Committee member, Mr Justice D.F. Annan, that the deteriorating situation in Namibia and South Africa can be arrested only when all peace-loving people in the world unite to exert pressure on the white settler regime. In this regard, the *SPECTATOR* calls on all those who abhor denial of freedom in any form or expression to support Africans in South Africa to gain their legitimate rights.

LIBERIA

Former Vice President Denies Doe Accusations

AB161120 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
0655 GMT 16 Aug 85

[Text] Former Vice President Bishop Bennie D. Warner, has denied accusations that he is one of the group of Liberians abroad conspiring to hire mercenaries to assassinate government officials. Interviewed by the BBC in Oklahoma in the United States where he is said to be working as a university professor, Bishop Warner said he belongs to no political group.

During a press conference at the Executive Mansion Wednesday, head of state, CIC [Commander in Chief] Dr Samuel Kanyon Doe, accused some prominent Liberian citizens residing in the United States for allegedly collecting funds to sponsor groups of mercenaries to assassinate government officials in the country. Head of State Doe at the time (?meant) that those involved were former Vice President Bennie Warner who, he said, was granted executive clemency by him, (Clarence L. Simpson, Jr), (Tiller Major), (Humy Horton) and (Tony King), among others. Dr Doe further said this plan is being supported by some citizens residing in Liberia, mainly under the guise of the Liberian Action Party, LAP, headed by Mr Tuan Wreh.

He however said that if they know they are not a party to any conspiracy, they should come home without delay and exonerate themselves.

Shortage of Funds Jeopardizes Elections

AB171353 Paris AFP in English 1327 GMT 17 Aug 85

[Text] Monrovia, Aug 17 (AFP) — Liberia's top election official has said his commission needs 2.5 million dollars to complete preparations for polls due to be held in October.

Special Elections Commission Chairman Emmett Harmon indicated that unless the money was made available, the timetable for returning Liberia to civilian rule by January would be affected. "Without the money, how can we hold elections," he asked at a ceremony yesterday during which he announced official certification of the fifth political party to be allowed to operate in the country.

Presidential and legislative elections are scheduled to begin in October, leading to a return to civilian rule on January 6 after more than 5 years of military rule under head of state Samuel Doe.

Mr Harmon, speaking after certification of the opposition Liberia Unification Party (LUP), called on all registered political parties, Liberian citizens and friends "interested in seeing the democratic process reach a conclusion" to donate money for his commission's work. He said he had already appealed to the National Democratic Party of Liberia, the Unity Party of Edward Kesselly and the LUP to pay 150,000 dollars each to the cause.

NIGERIA

Commentary Terms Botha Speech 'Disappointment'

AB171222 Lagos International Service in English 0930 GMT 17 Aug 85

[Geoffrey Umeh commentary]

[Text] Pieter Botha's much orchestrated radical political reforms in South Africa have again stunned the entire world which has been expecting a speedy return to normalcy in this violence-torn territory. The racist president's speech in Pretoria was not only a shocker to its staunch allies but a total disappointment to all lovers of peace and freedom all over the world. In retrospect, Pieter Botha ruled out any hope of universal sovereignty in South Africa which, according to him, would lead to chaos. He turned down the idea of a black parliament but at the same time acknowledged that a solution has to be found to meet the legitimate rights of the black population there. (?Also), the racist leader reaffirmed the conditional release for the jailed nationalist leader Nelson Mandela. By extending emergency laws to more black townships, including Soweto, (?in part) of the speech, Botha has left nobody in doubt as to what he has been (?faithful).

The so-called package of radical reforms was not only lacking in specific details. It is full of contradictions. As a matter of fact the speech is contrary to all forecast of votes or a meaningful dialogue between the racist authorities and the authentic black leaders in South Africa. Botha has only vindicated his school of thought which contends that the purported reforms announced 2 days ago was another in his series of diversional tactics deliberately designed to deceive the world and save the apartheid system from collapse. It is therefore not surprising that the (?speech) has received stiff opposition worldwide. In South Africa itself, the African National Congress, ANC, said Botha has offered no solution to the conflict in that territory and the bishop of Johannesburg, Desmond Tutu, said Botha has presented nothing new. According to him, the speech symbolizes the performance of a politician looking for votes while his country is burning.

Although the U.S. Government, itself a staunch supporter of apartheid, is yet to make an official comment on the racists' new stand, the governor of Michigan, James Blanchard, has called for a measure to cut his state's ties with apartheid South Africa. The call is indeed significant because Michigan was once a strong backer of American investment in the racist enclave. The British Government has equally expressed disapppointment on Botha's proposals, particularly his rigidity on the release of Nelson Mandela. Apart from the reactions on the so-called package of reforms, the state of emergency in South Africa is still provoking many countries, the latest being Canada which has joined the European Community in recalling her ambassador in South Africa.

One thing that is clear from Pretoria's actions and utterances is its intransigence to wise counseling and popular opinion. Pieter Botha's speech has boiled down to mere rethorics which cannot be taken seriously. His unwillingness to heed to wise counsel is the manifestation of his erroneous belief that South Africa can survive in isolation. However, it is obvious that in the (?present) state of affairs in South Africa, the apartheid system is gradually crumbling. It is therefore paramount that the international community should accept the challenge posed by the white minority clique in South Africa. The challenge is that Pretoria is a great threat to world peace and security. For the people of Africa, there is no alternative than to intensify armed struggle until the black population in South Africa regain their freedom and equality. And as aptly said by the 1984 Nobel Peace Prize winner, Bishop Desmond Tutu, it is only world intervention that offers the last hope for the people of South Africa.

SIERRA LEONE

President Receives South Korean Minister

AB171308 Paris AFP in French 1209 GMT 17 Aug 85

[Text] Freetown, 17 Aug (AFP) — A South Korean delegation led by Chong Chae-chol, that country's minister for political affairs, was received yesterday in Freetown by President Siaka Stevens. The South Korean minister, who is a special envoy of President Chon Tu-hwan, said that the economic links between his country and African countries and especially Sierra Leone should be strengthened.

TOGO

Bomb Explodes at Ruling Party Headquarters

AB181300 Lome Domestic Service in French 1230 GMT 18 Aug 85

[Text] We open this newscast with the text of a communique: On Friday night, while the finals of the high school and university singing competition were being held at the House of the Rally of the Togolese People [ruling party headquarters] somebody took advantage of the (?concentration) of spectators to quietly deposit in the lobby a bomb which exploded at 0230 after the performance, causing slight material damage, without injuring anybody. At the same time, two explosions, which also caused only slight material damage, were heard at two different places in the city. Security services are searching for those responsible for these acts of sabotage.

ANGOLA

Dos Santos Congratulates Congo's Sassou-Nguesso

MB160920 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
1200 GMT 14 Aug 85

[Message from President Jose Eduardo dos Santos to Congolese President Denis Sassou-Nguesso on Congo's national day]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade, on behalf of the Angolan people, MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee, the Government of the People's Republic of Angola, and on my own behalf, I warmly congratulate you and the militants of your party as well as the Congolese people on the anniversary of their three glorious, historic events. I hail the efforts by the Congolese Labor Party and the Government of the People's Republic of the Congo to build a new society, free of the exploitation of man by man, which can guarantee the well-being and social progress of the Congolese people. I want to commend the Government of the People's Republic of the Congo for seeking unity and stability and for observing the principle of good-neighborliness in this part of our continent. I have also been satisfied to see efforts being made to achieve independence for the African people, particularly the Namibian and South African peoples.

I wish you health and personal well-being, progress and prosperity to the Congolese people and fraternal best wishes.

[Signed] Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola

Over 250 UNITA Soldiers Killed Last 2 Months

MB160955 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
1200 GMT 15 Aug 85

[Text] The national defense and security forces killed over 250 UNITA bandits in only four provinces of our country during the last 2 months. The 270 UNITA criminals were killed following an offensive mounted by FAPLA forces in the Provinces of Cunene, Cuando Cubango, Moxico, and Benguela. Over 350 people who had been kidnapped by the bandits and forced to live with them in the bush were freed by the Angolan fighters. A number of head of cattle stolen from the peasants by UNITA were also recovered. During the operations, our forces also seized a large quantity of war materiel.

MOZAMBIQUE

Chissano Warns RSA on Fulfilling Nkomati Accord

MB181246 Maputo in English to Southern Africa
1100 GMT 18 Aug 85

[Text] Mozambique's foreign minister, Joaquim Chissano, has warned that whoever does not fulfill the Nkomati nonaggression accord signed with South Africa last year will have to face the consequences of not fulfilling the agreement. He was speaking on arrival last Friday in the capital of Sao Tome, one of the five African countries that defeated Portuguese colonialism. He is in Sao Tome for a ministerial meeting of the five. Mr Chissano said whoever does not fulfill the Nkomati Accord is on the side of injustice, adding that Mozambique should use the agreement to spread truth and justic in the world, in South Africa, and in Mozambique. Mr Chissano said the accord is a valid instrument. Mozambique signed the accord because it needed peace and the people's social and economic development.

Under the accord, Pretoria pledged to halt its support for the MNR terrorists, but since March 1984 it has become clear that backing for the terrorists has been coming from within South Africa, a fact admitted by some South African Government ministers.

The ministerial meeting in Sao Tome will review the activities of the five countries and draw up new plans for implementation until the next heads of state summit to be held in Luanda, the capital of Angola.

Renamo Releases Four Portuguese Hostages

LD190125 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese
2230 GMT 18 Aug 85

[Excerpt] The Mozambican Renamo today released four Portuguese citizens it had been holding for nearly 3 months. Renamo's spokesman in Europe, Jorge Correia, said in Lisbon that the release was totally at the discretion of Renamo President Afonso Dhlakhama. The four Portuguese are Maria Celeste Lemos and three children, Carla, Rui, and Jorge, kidnapped by Renamo last May when they were traveling by road from South Africa to Mozambique.

Jorge Correia stressed that they have been released for humanitarian reasons and because the aim of Renamo's struggle is the defense of the rights of Mozambicans and foreigners alike. He added that Portuguese citizens captured in the future will not be treated with such goodwill because the Portuguese Government and its Foreign Ministry did absolutely nothing about securing the release of the four Portuguese nationals. "I would not be surprised," Jorge Correia continued, "if the Foreign Ministry were now to declare with brazen opportunism that it did its utmost to secure their release, but the truth is that the Renamo leadership was never approached."

A Foreign Ministry spokesman stated that official confirmation of the release of the hostages is still being awaited and that, as has been made public, the Foreign Ministry has been engaged in various demarches to secure the release of a Portuguese woman and three children kidnapped in Mozambique last May.

NAMIBIA

SWAPO Calls on People To Join 'All-Out Offensive'

MB161940 Harare Voice of Namibia in English
1900 GMT 16 Aug 85

[Text] Good evening dear listeners, countrymen, and combatants of the People's Liberation Army of Namibia, PLAN, and welcome to Friday's program. Tonight, in place of our usual "News in Depth" program, the Voice of Namibia will bring you a special program, which is a call by SWAPO to the Namibian people to fully assume their historic responsibility to bring about the speedy liberation of Namibia. This program will come to you in English, Ovambo, and Lozi.

The SWAPO of Namibia calls upon all patriotic and freedom-loving people of Namibia to reexamine their individual and collective contribution towards the immediate realization of our national independence. SWAPO, as a vanguard of the Namibian revolution, has launched an all-out offensive on all fronts and brought a conference to accelerate the progress towards the liberation of our country.

The Namibian people, particularly the working people and peasants of our country, are the foundation of the Namibian liberation struggle. They are the producers of the material wealth of Namibian society. They are the most oppressed, dispossessed, and exploited section of the Namibian society. More than any other section of Namibian society, workers and peasants both (?make up) the majority of our people. They possess a power, their labor power, to demolish the foundation of colonialism and exploitation in Namibia.

Their suffering can be shortened only by brave, well-calculated, and well-coordinated industrial action. SWAPO calls upon the workers of Namibia to make the impact of such an action felt in all sectors of the colonial economy in Namibia. Workers and peasants of Namibia, your battlefields must be the mines, factories, commercial farms, transport and communications, first industries, construction, public services, domestic services, and the others. Arise, toilers of the soil! Prepare for the battle against exploiters, colonialism, and property owners.

SWAPO of Namibia, a vanguard movement of our struggle, calls upon its members to plan, organize, and lead the workers into strikes, pickets, and generalized defiances of the orders of the exploiters. The strategic objective of all these patriotic actions is to cripple the colonial economy in order to compel apartheid South Africa to leave Namibia.

Namibian youth and students have a patriotic duty to make. Their particular contribution to the liberation struggle in Namibia, just like their brothers and sisters in South Africa, they must organize themselves and actively reject inferior bantu education. They must refuse to be conscripted in theso-called South-West Africa Territory Force, SWATF. Instead, they must find their own way into the revolutionary network at home and abroad. We call upon our youth and students to be committed to their patriotic responsibilities, the total liberation of Namibia.

SWAPO of Namiba calls upon Namibian women to play their full role in helping to mobilize the nation against foreign occupation. The intensification of the women's active participation in the struggle for national liberation will bring closer the day of Namibia's independence, thus ending once and for all the breaking up of family life, the death and suffering of children, and the inferior status of women in the Namibian society.

Freedom for which the Namibian patriots are fighting will be enjoyed by all those who live in Namibia. Thus, the message to every Namibian is: Let anticolonial action begin and force its head throughout the length and breadth of our country. The key words are mobilize, unite, and organize. The collective and intensified efforts of all sectors of our population in the months ahead will assure that 1985 does indeed become the year for united action for people's victory!.

SOUTH AFRICA

Botha Holds Talks With Church Leaders 19 Aug

Church, Government Groups Meet

MB190853 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0848 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Text] Pretoria, Aug 19, SAPA — A delegation of South African relegious leaders today met the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, and a group of senior cabinet ministers.

The Anglican archbishop of Cape Town, the Rev Philip Russell, led the nine-member delegation in discussions, scheduled to last about two hours, with Mr Botha at the Union Buildings.

Mr Botha, who had just held talks with Mr Jerry Falwell, a member of the U.S. pressure group, Moral Majority, will meet a group of Afrikaans theologians and a group from the Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk [Dutch Reformed Church] later today.

At least 50 journalists and photographers gathered around Bishop Russell and his delegation as they entered the president's cabinet room. Bishop Russell would not make any comment on what he planned to discuss with Mr Botha, but said he would hold a press conference later today.

The church delegation included Catholic Archbishop Denis Hurley of Durban, and Rev Peter Storey, leader of the Methodist Church. The Presbyterian Church was represented by Rev Alan Amker, and the Congregational Church by Rev Edmund du Plessis and Rev Beki Dladla.

Bishop M. Buthelezi of the Catholic Church, and Rev Ernest Baartman and Rev Stanley Magoba of the Methodist Church are also attending the discussions.

Five cabinet ministers and two deputy ministers, including foreign minister, Mr Pik Botha, and the minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, accompanied Mr Botha in the talks. The minister of constitutional development and planning, Mr Chris Heunis, the minister of defence, General Magnus Malan, and the minister of cooperation, development and education, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, were also in the delegation.

Tutu Not To Attend

MB190540 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2157 GMT 18 Aug 85

[Text] Port Elizabeth, Aug 18, SAPA — The Anglican bishop of Johannesburg, Bishop Desmond Tutu, has decided against joining a high-powered church delegation which meets the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, in Pretoria tomorrow.

He told reporters tonight it would be "the miracle of the century" if anything came of the meeting.

Bishop Tutu also imposed a precondition on any future private meeting with the president, insisting that Mr Botha would have to retract his demand for black leaders to renounce civil disobedience as a means of protest before this could happen.

Bishop Tutu cited the following reasons for his 11th hour decision not to attend today's meeting:

After Thursday's speech at the National Party Natal congress it was obvious that Mr Botha wanted only to meet with black leaders of "his own making."

A personal "face-to-face" meeting with the president would have achieved much more than a delegation could hope to.

The state president had found time to "squeeze" visiting U.S. congressman and disinvestment campaigner, Mr Steve Solarz, into "a tight schedule at the last minute" earlier this month, but was unable to afford Bishop Tutu the same opportunity.

The bishop was snubbed by Mr Botha late last month after Bishop Tutu sought an urgent meeting to talk about the months of rioting and the imposition of a state of emergency. Mr Botha told the bishop he could join other church leaders at tomorrow's joint meeting.

However, Bishop Tutu said last night he wished the most Reverend Philip Russell, the Anglican archbishop and leader of the delegation, well in his visit.

He added that while he was still willing to meet the state pressident privately, "now this can occur only if he retracts his latest demand for black leaders to renounce civil disobedience as a means of protest."

Bishop Tutu said it would be the miracle of the century if anything came of today's meeting. "But of course we cannot discount something happening. God is with these ministers."

The president elect of the Methodist Church and one of the delegates, the Rev Peter Storey, declined to comment on the issues that would be raised at the meeting.

"We are going there because there is a crisis in the country. We will be sharing with the state president the attending churches perspective on this crisis."

Rev Storey would not say whether he was optimistic about the outcome of the meeting, "but as Christians we enter any encounter believing that God can do something."

He said there was still "some open-endedness" about who would attend the meeting. Confirmed members of the delegation were himself, the Rev Earnest Baartman and the Rev Stanley Magoba from the Methodist Church; Archbishop Denis Hurley and Bishop M. Buthelezi from the Catholic Church; the Rev Alan Maker from the Presbyterian Church; the Rev E. du Plessis and the Rev B.K. Dladla from the Congregational Church and Archbishop Philip Russell.

Further Reportage on Reaction to Botha's Speech

Botha Comments on Criticism

MB161832 Johannesburg Television in Afrikaans
1800 GMT 16 Aug 85

[Text] The state president made an appeal today to all organizations in all sectors in South Africa at the Natal Congress of the National Party to help create a spirit of cooperation by recognizing each other's rights.

President Botha also reacted to the criticism to his speech last night in Durban.

[Begin Botha recording] We have always come out ahead because South Africans stand up when others seek to oppress them. We have reached such a time. This morning there was a babel of confusion in the criticism of my speech. One chap says he is disaatisfied with this and the other chap says he is dissatisfied with that. I think we should give them a chance to study my speech. Apparently they slept very badly last night [laughter] and when they have studied it carefully and grasped its meaning then we hope that reason will triumph, that reasonableness will come to the fore.

This country means much to southern Africa. This country means so much for southern Africa, that if our enemies succeed to bring South Africa to its knees — which I do not believe they will — then southern Africa will pay dearly.

I want to ask outside critics one question: If this country is so bad, if this is such a miserable, bad country [preceding passage spoken in English] how do you explain that more than 1 1/2 million foreigners from neighboring countries come to South Africa to seek their livelihood? [End recording]

Pik Botha Sees 'Historic Step'

MB161934 Johannesburg Television Service in Afrikaans
1835 GMT 16 Aug 85

[Interview with Foreign Minister Pik Botha by Freek Robinson on the "News Focus" program — recorded]

[Text] Good evening. Wide reactions have been received on the state president's policy speech in Durban. Commentary has varied from cautiously optimistic to negative. In diplomatic circles, it is said that the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, contributed to the high expectations in his recent talks abroad. Freek Robinson asked him about this.

[Botha] I am aware of stories about the unrest here in South Africa. I said nothing to the Americans, the British, or the West

Germans that did not appear in the state president's speech. I am prepared to compare my notes of those talks with representatives of those three governments with the state president's speech, and I am prepared to show that the state president said more than what I told those three governments. So, I hope I do not hear this nonsense again. I repeat, the state president has said more. Take, for example, influx control. I told them there would be no announcement on influx control. Yet the state president indeed said it is outdated and made a positive announcement. The state president clearly raised the question of black participation and decisionmaking in regard to matters affecting South Africa as a whole. He did so better than I raised it to those three governments. I am sorry that commentators could not ask about the speech before they speculated. This is part of the speculation that was going on. I am fully satisfied that I told the Americans without any doubt: What I told you is in the state president's address and there is more. [preceding sentence spoken in English] I sent the same message to the West Germans and the British. That is my first point. Regarding what was in the state president's address, the state president himself compares his speech to the crossing of the Rubicon. The state president regards it as one of the most important historical events. I agree with him 100 percent. It is an important historical event.

[Robinson] What is the historial event?

[Botha] It includes cooperation between white and black. The state president emphasizes that this basis of cooperation should accept the permanancy of blacks in urban areas. You know yourself that we, for years, thought that black people in our cities could be returned. It did not work out that way.

[Robinson] That is what the state president said in January...

[Botha, interrupting] I am trying to give you a true perspective to the president's address. He indicated that we will not force national states to become independent and that their citizens remain South African citizens. He said the acceptance of the permanancy of the black peoples in our cities brings one to the next step, and this is their political rights. He says he wants to negotiate these political rights with them, and he accepts the more important principle, something which we have not accepted in the past but which is a logical continuation of his announcements in January and April, which he categorically described as crossing the Rubicon; namely, that they will participate in the decisionmaking of the country as a whole. I think if you look back at our history, not since Van Riebeeck's time has there been a government which accepted this. The state president has accepted this. This, according to me, is a historic step. How it must be done is a question for negotiation. We said the black man will advance to the municipal level and perhaps a little further than the municipal level. Where must their political aspirations be exercised? Now the president offers participation.

[Robinson] The state president said this very clearly in January and he used the words: Up to the highest level on matters affecting them. What is new now?

[Botha] If you take the president's address as a whole and you add to it the emphasis he placed on all the facets of this principle, then it is clear that he is now offering a negotiating base. He says once the Rubicon is crossed, there is no turning back. It is a invitation to take part in this new important negotiating base.

[Robinson] If I understand you correctly, then it means that black people — South African citizens within the border of this country — will become part of the political system in this country and that system must be negotiated.

[Botha] The system, the structures must be negotiated. You know it is important...

[Robinson, interrupting] Can you just confirm what I have said. Is it right?

[Botha] I must not contradict what the president said because it is our government's policy, and that is namely that black people in the future will participate in decisionmaking affecting the country as a whole. The principle of participation is accepted. How it must be done — the structures — must be negotiated.

[Robinson] There was a leak in the talks with the Americans, and we all know the Americans leak news generally. There it was said that you told the Americans, among other things,that the black independent states which received their independence from us can abandon it in favor of South African citizenship.

[Botha] We are very careful about speaking about the internal matters of states whose independence we have accepted. Therefore, when we make public statements about internal matters in Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda, and Ciskei — and citizenship is such an internal matter — we are careful in talking about matters of this nature. But if those governments come to us and say can we negotiate with you in South Africa to make us South African citizens, then I tell you that we will be sympathetic. The door is open for negotiation.

[Robinson] In otehr words, those states which have citizens in South Africa, those citizens can become South African citizens?

[Botha] You are taking a short cut. I cannot now, as a South African minister, talk about a decision which President Mangope, or President Matanzima, or President Mphephu, or President Sebe makes. It is not courteous. If those presidents in those governments come to us, I say we will be sympathetic. The door is open for negotiation.

[Robinson] If they come and say they will abandon their independence in favor that citizenship?

[Botha] It is negotiable. If we say that we do not force any of the present states to become independent, we cannot force them to accept independence.

[Robinson] Those blacks within South Africa who are not part of a state that it independent, are regarded as permanent South African citizens?

[Botha] Correct.

[Robinson] What does that citizenship mean?

[Botha] That must be nogotiated. South African citizenship is an understanding with the outside world. On the strength of that you can get a passport. It determines internationally that you are a member of a sovereign state. That is its first meaning. Internally, certain rights are accorded, which can differ from comunity to community. When you say all South Africans will have a voice and accept responsibility for decisions affecting all communities, then you have a case for negotiation between communities. In South Africa, there are geographical regions which will choose autonomy and their own governments. There are differences in the various communities. Whites cannot have two wives. Black people may. It must be decided whose laws will apply to whom. As the president said, with a little good will, with a spirit of give and take, black and white and Colored and Asian leadership can reach a broad consesus. If you decide that you are not interested in powersharing with whites — all you are interested in is taking away the whites' right to participation — then there is no alternative for this country besides conflict. The whites demand participation, and decisionmaking affecting them.

[Robinson] All these South African citizens will have the same quality of citizenship. There will not be those who will have a inferior of supoerior citizenship.

[Botha] There will not be first and second class citizenship. There will be equal rights. One community will not have more rights than others but if all communities are represented by their leaders and participate in decisions, then you will have consesus there as well.

[Robinson] Through their leaders are the words you used.

[Botha] The whole world is talking about their leaders. Bishop Tutu has his own concept of who leaders are. President Matanzima has his own concept of who leaders are. This week I was with Matanzima. He did not agree with me when I named certain urban leaders in Soweto. He said they are not leaders. The South African Government finds itself in the unenviable position of being reluctant to talk with certain black leaders, while other black leaders refuse to talk to us. This is ignored by South Africans in this country. I invite the critics of South Africa to get together such a leadership group. My colleagues and I are meeting at the moment informally and comfidentially with black leaders who are elected, with black leaders who are not in the national states. We talk to each other. What the president is doing by visiting national states is another form of consultation. We have no restriction, no dogma, no formality in our negotiations. That is the right way.

[Robinson] All that is not on that agenda is one man, one vote in a unitary state, a fourth chamber in parliament, and that that solution must reach the direction of devolution of power. Is that agenda open?

[Botha] Everyone in this country agrees that one man, one vote will bring destruction. Those who advocate one man, one vote in a Westminister type of system — I invite those persons to draft a constitution. We are not closing the agenda. It is the realities of South Africa that makes such a system impossible, and I believe that important black leadership agree with this. They want to participate. They feel that we and the Colored and Indians are making laws for the country. They regard it as an insult. It was not intended to be an insult. Now we are telling them that we are all going to participate; how are we going to negotiate with each other? If that is not recognition of human dignity then I do not know what is recognition of human dignity.

[Robinson] There are certain things that are not necessary to negotiate with a black man. He will tell you this is discriminatory.

[Botha] Yes.

[Robinson] But there are those discriminatory matters in the statutue books and which we are finding difficult to explain to the outside world. What about that?

[Botha] We will either negotiate or we will remove those measures on the advice of the cabinent committees. It cannot be done overnight. Many of the measures have implications for the immediate future. One must see that the removal does not create chaos in the country as a whole, such as the measures based on race and color. I said this in the United Nations 11 years ago. Much has happened in the 11 years. Twice Mr Vorster defended me in public. We have moved. The immorality act is repealed, the mixed marriages act has been repealed. Eleven years ago I could not enter a restaurant in Johannesburg with a black man. It took the Americans decades to free their slaves — hundreds of years. They are still not free of discrimination. What is this government's record on this? We have systematically removed discriminatory measures based on color. Blacks recognize it too. We treat them as equals in talks.

[Robinson] The state president said that one cannot be pressured by time to do certain things. You have said that it takes time. Have we time?

[Botha] Philosophically speaking, time is a neutral concept. That is what time is. You buy time and you create time. We have created time with the president's announcement and with the proposals which we have made. It is time for others to make time with us. It is two-edged sword. I am becoming more and more worried that the whites will reach the point where they say: We have gone far enough with violence and with these demands. We are not the bad people that we are made out to be by certain church people in this country. We are not aggressive. We do have human compassion. We are prepared to see that all should get proper medical services. Look at our roads at weekends. There are thousands of cars on the roads. Everyone has advanced in spite of drought and economic recession. There is something in life to a balance and an equilibrium of interests. Where a white government offers participation, then I think that it as far as we can go at present. We are not prepared to hand over white participation. We want it too. More than that we cannot do. If the peace we want is not for us, then those who advocate violence must plan what will happen when violence breaks loose on both sides.

BBC Interviews Pik Botha

LD162349 London BBC Television Network in English
2130 GMT 16 Aug 85
["Exclusive" interview with Foreign Minister Pik Botha by Johannesburg correspondent Peter Snow on the "Newsnight" news magazine program; date and place not given — recorded]

[Excerpt] [Snow] Mr Botha, are you, too, disappointed by the president's speech? Do you think he missed an historic opportunity?

[Botha] No, he used it, he rose to the occasion, as far as I am concerned. It's not our fault that expectations were raised by the media abroad and inside this country. I met with representatives of the American Government last week in Europe as well as with representatives of the British Government and the German Government, and I wouldn't mind if they reveal what I told them — I am quite satisfied that what I told them was in the president's speech and even more, for instance influx control. I warned them not to expect anything on influx control until the state president made a very important announcement, saying it was outdated.

[Snow] Some people say he didn't say very much about influx control.

[Botha] He said very, very clearly we consider it to be outdated and that the President's Council will report on this matter. I think it is very important.

[Snow] No promised action.

[Botha] No, but look, how could we promise action if the President's Council is investigating the matter. Let them come to us with proposals. But on the indication that we think the present system is outdated — surely that should mean something.

[Snow] But did you last week tell the Americans, the Germans,and the British that they should expect something that would be historic, would be a major change in South African politics? And did you then find in Cabinet this week that you were overruled by the caucus and the whole thing had to change?

[Botha] Certainly not. Certainly not in the least. We still consider — and I think the president considers it, he himself called it crossing the Rubicon. Now, you can disagree with me, whether that's your perception, but the fact is the president himself in the clearest possible terms agreed with what I told the Americans, namely, it is a matter of major importance, and it is, I have not the slightest question. Not in Dutch colonial time, not in British colonial time, not in all of the republic times or the free state or the peak colonial times, has ever a government south of the Limpopo River accepted black participation in decisions affecting the country as a whole. This is a major step forward, I do not care what people say, this is a major step forward, and black leaders in this country know it.

[Snow] But what exactly now do you mean by that? Do you mean that you are offering the African people of this country powersharing in the decisionmaking at the center of state power in South Africa, and maybe even a qualified franchise? What are you really offering them — that is the problem, nobody can quite make out.

[Botha] The way it is to be brought about, the president stated a principle, a very important principle. Up to now, our policy has been that we endeavored until recently to accommodate the political aspirations of the black communities in homelands and the independent states. We have now accepted the permanence of a vast number of blacks in our cities. We have accepted that their legitimate political aspirations must be fulfilled. We have accepted that they must be fulfilled within the boundaries of the Republic of South Africa, and we have accepted that they will have the right to participate in decisions affecting the country as a whole. Of course there will be structures, we believe, which must be negotiated, which will also cater to the particular needs of a particular community. At the moment we have made that decision, that is what the president called: crossing the Rubicon. For us it is a major step. We have refused all those years that we were fragmenting South Africa, dividing it up, forcing blacks to lose their citizenship, here his government comes and says: Look, they will all be South African citizens, all of them now, no one will ever lose his South African citizenship again.

[Snow] But now why didn't the president say last night that this means in effect — if it does mean it — the beginning of the dismantling of apartheid? That's what the Africans want to hear. Why didn't he say that?

[Botha] Because we disagree as to the definition of apartheid. My government does not agree that the average picture given of apartheid is a correct one. We disagree with it. As a matter of fact, a large part of the perception of apartheid that exists in Britain and other parts of the world we reject. I would also have been terribly against it, if it was true that black people are dehumanized in this country, are oppressed, and if all the accusations were true, I would be against it myself. The fact of the matter is, it is not true, so there is always this tussle about the word, the concept of apartheid. What we are dealing with now is a new principle, black participation in the decisionmaking processes affecting the country as a whole.

[Snow] And a vote for every black?

[Botha] That they must tell us, they must tell us how they want these structure. In the past when we suggested, when we came out with proposals, the attack on us was: You make laws for the people, not with the people. Now my president comes and says exactly the opposite. He says: From now on, we invite the black leadership to come and negotiate with us the future structures in which this principle...

[Snow, interrupting] He did not say he was prepared to consider and discuss a vote for every black, as there is a vote for every white at the moment. Why didn't he say that?

[Botha] Have you ever asked black leadership in this country what their blueprint is, what is their constitution? I predict to you here today they would not agree, I predict to you that Chief Boutelezi and President Matanzima and Bishop Tutu and Mr Boesak would not have the same idea.

[Snow] They would all agree they would want votes for black people in this country. Would you accept that you need to negotiate that?

[Botha] No, we have seen that the moment you accept the principle of participation the black leadership must come to us — they are invited to come and tell us how, and then we can start negotiating.

[Snow] Can you negotiate votes for blacks, too?

[Botha] Of course we would negotiate votes for blacks, why not?

[Snow] It's not what the president said.

[Botha] No, the president did not exclude it. He said so clearly that we will talk to the leaders of the national states and to the leaders in the city areas. But it's for them to come and tell us who their leaders are. And I'm telling you that that itself would be a difficult problem.

[Snow] What about Nelson Mandela? You won't release him from prison until he renounces violence, but do you want to talk to Nelson Mandela?

[Both] If he was released from prison, if it's clear he's a leader of a black community or communities, of course we will talk with him.

[Snow] Why not take the risk of releasing him from prison unconditionally. Wouldn't it be worth the risk, if he's that important?

[Botha] May I ask you this: If for argument's sake, I don't know whether you have such a person, but if for argument's sake you have in detention — or rather, better, you have a person in prison in Britain who committed sabotage and was properly sentenced by a court of law in Britain...

[Snow, interrupting] Britain has talked to several convicted terrorists in the past and negotiated independence agreements with them.

[Botha] Now the point is just this. You say to that person, that person belongs to an organization currently committing sabotage, exploding bombs in London, killing British subjects, civilians...

[Snow, interrupting] The British have talked directly to the Irish Revolutionary Army.

[Botha] And the only thing the British Government asks for the release of a person who is the leader of an organization killing people by bombs, saying to him, if we release you, do you undertake not to continue, or your organization, not to continue to kill people, or to disassociate yourself at least from those actions...

[Snow, interrupting] Even moderates are disappinted with what your president said last night, let me put to you what four people have said: Chief Buthelezi, a leading African moderate — I am sure you would accept that — [said] back to square one. Harry Oppenheimer, a leading industrialist [said]: It's a damp squib. And Mrs Thatcher and President Reagan's governments have both made it clear they are disappointed by what you have done. And if they're disappointed, what was the point of the speech at all?

[Botha] I do not agree with the way you have characterized the reaction of several people of those you have mentioned...

[Snow, interrupting] I am quoting them.

[Botha] No, I am sorry. I have a quote from Mr McFarlane, saying that he discussed this with the President. He said that it was very important, they are still studying it. I have a quote from Chief Buthelezi to the effect that there are positive parts in the speech, so I do not agree with you.

[Snow] Their overall judgment is clear, is it not?

[Botha] By and large, the reaction was negative. What do you expect when all these expectations were raised? We were expected to make a long jump of 50 meters, now we have done 30, and everybody is disappointed. But 30 is still quite a considerable achievement.

[Snow] Hasn't this put you on an enormous spot? You are foreign minister now. Isn't it almost certain that in the next 3 months, assuming you want to stay on as foreign minister — there has been some talk of you resigning in some pique at the fact that this hasn't been as historic a speech as you expected, but you've made it clear that is not true, but you are foreign minister — you are on the spot, are you not, you have an almost certain prospect now of American sanctions against this country. What are you going to do about the overseas reaction you are getting?

[Botha] That prospect was there before the speech. As a matter of fact, the two houses of the United States already agreed — we didn't come up with this speech to try and stop that or forestall that. We are only doing what we consider to be in the interests of this country and our supporters. There is no government in this country that can survive the demands that are made by Britain. What will we have? We would have a government to our right — more bloodshed, more conflict. There is no government that can survive those demands. We cannot comply with them. We are prepared to accept black participation; we are not prepared to surrender white participation. Do you know what elements are really behind some of these violent campaigns that are taking place here? They are not interested in sharing of power. They are interested in seizure of power — seizing it and monopolizing it. And the methods they use — burning people alive — should serve as an indication to you what that kind of regime would look like. As far as myself is concerned, I state it to you that everything I told the Americans was contained in the president's statement, everything. It is his prerogative who he appoints minister of foreign affairs. It's been an honor for me to serve this man. He is bold. He has introduced more change in this country than in 50 years. He has seen and negotiated with more black leaders than any of his predecessors. At this moment, people like myself and other ministers are having private informal talks with black leaders who are not elected, from business, from academic circles, and even from political circles. We are continuing. All this is done, and what is the reaction? Now tell me, what is it that the world wants? I am telling you, you can go and check black leadership in this country today, or white leadership. We do not agree on a constitution, not one of us. What did our president say? He accepts there is disagreement. He invites people to the negotiating table and he [words indistinct] we all love our country, equally much. Why not look at this invitation? Why not look at those words and phrases in terms of which he tells this country, and the whites, that we have crossed the Rubicon, we cannot turn back, we will have to accept joint responsibility for the progress and stability of South Africa? This is what we intend doing, that's why we have said we have crossed the Rubicon. There is no way back.

Further Pik Botha Remarks

MB170530 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 17 Aug 85

[Text] In an interview with French television from Johannesburg, Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha says that the current violence in South Africa was proof that the government had embarked on a serious program of reform. He said that the extent of the violence has been exaggerated, but that sporadic outbursts of unrest confirmed that changes were taking place.

It was ironic, he said, that the violence was the strongest evidence that the government was engaged in a process of reform. Throughout history, there had been turbulence with the introduction of reform.

Referring to criticism of the pace of reform, Mr Botha said that it would be impossible to meet foreign expectations without a total surrender by the whites of South Africa.

Pik Botha, Boesak Comment

MB161707 Johannesburg Television Service in English
1600 GMT 16 Aug 85

[Excerpt] The state president has expressed amusement at what he has termed the confusion of babel surrounding his speech last night.

Addressing the Natal National Party Congress today, Mr P.W. Botha said that people should be given time to study his speech but he trusted reason would triumph in the end.

The state president's speech was front page news in foreign capitals today and international concern was mirrored in the rand tumbling to a record low before recovering on foreign exchange markets. Today also saw renewed moves toward anti-South African sanctions.

Closer to home the reaction black leaders has been varied with cautious acceptance coming from Venda, Lebowa, Gazankulu, and Kangwane, and rejection from KwaZulu and Ciskei.

In Washington, the Reagan government has been guarded in response, but the British Government was frankly disappointed.

[Begin recording] [Dr Denis Worrall, South African ambassador to Great Britain] The speech here was a major event. For a British television channel to devote its whole program to the speech, to the whole speech, is an extraordinary thing, and I think the fact that the state president is relaxed and the fact that he spoke as well as he did and that he concentrated on the question of reform and this was the fundamental theme of the speech, combined with the fact that the time that was given to him, I think was a plus as far as South Africa was concerned.

[Pik Botha] I think in general the overseas reaction was negative, but from certain important sources there came positive noises at least, and from the Americans they have indicated that they would still wish to study. They agreed that it was an important statement. Furthermore, I think it is important to keep in mind that commentators did not really analyse properly what the president said. Rather they expected much more and now blame him for not having said what they expected him to say.

[Allan Boesak] I react with some disappointment, although my expectations are not too high to begin with, but it seems to me that at this stage of our situation in South Africa we still have to work within the framework of the policy of apartheid, which is what the president spelled out again last night, and we are still not talking about the release of the prisoners or even the lifting of the state of emergency. Then I think we are going to face an even more serious and difficult situation than we have up to now. [End recording]

Envoy to UK Interviewed

MB161500 London BBC World Service in English
1309 GMT 16 Aug 85

[From the "24 Hours" program]

[Excerpt] The rand has been moving sharply up and down today in reaction to President Botha's policy speech in Durban yesterday. As you certainly know by now, the speech made virtually no concessions to the country's black population or to an expectant international community. His tone defiant, Mr Botha stressed law and order and the determination of the government to keep the state of emergency in force until the violence in the black townships dies down. But the speech did herald expected changes in the future on certain notorious institutions of the apartheid system, such as the control on the free movement of black workers and the removal of the citizenship rights of large sections of the population. David Llewelyn reports:

[Begin recording] [Llewelyn] Behind Mr Botha's negatives and limited positives, there is the feeling abroad that a slow but fundamental change of direction may be being plotted by this ruler of South Africa. I put it to the South African ambassador to Britain, Denis Worrall, is Mr Botha announcing the beginning of the end of apartheid?

[Worrall] Yes, I would say so. We are moving from old-style apartheid into new South Africa.

[Llewelyn] A lot of people already, perhaps predictably, have been disappointed because there were no major reforms announced.

[Worrall] Well, I think if one is talking about specific reforms, then one would have to refer in this respect to his views on influx control — the restrictions on black movement. He quite clearly presaged the ending of that. The statement of government policy with respect to South African citizenship [words indistinct] South African citizenship, that was a very important aspect of the policy, a very important development. It is a new development from the statement which he made on 25 January. But, I think he did explain at the beginning of his speech why, in fact, the speech would lack specifity, He has set down certain guidelines which are extremely important [words indistinct] that the whites can't rule South Africa by themselves. That is a thing of the past, that is unrealistic and then the converse of that he said that blacks must participate in government. [End recording]

Beukes: 'Major Policy Change'

MB181156 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
1115 GMT 18 Aug 85

[Text] South Africa's ambassador-designate in Washington, Mr Herbert Beukes, says the speech by President Botha in Durban last Thursday signaled a major policy change and has been grossly misunderstood.

Interviewed by REUTER news agency in the American capital, he said that what had been announced by Mr P.W. Botha and what the American media had failed to perceive represented an important deviation from the political status quo in South Afirca.

The state president had accepted the principle of political participation for blacks as well the right of the national states to remain part of South Africa and for their inhabitants to acquire South African citizenship.

It was beyond his comprehension how Mr Botha's speech could be seen as a retrogressive move. Mr Beukes said that before there could be political dialogue in South Afirca, ways would have to be found to end violence, restore a sense of law and order in the black communities, and cool down passions.

The state president would not hesitate to extend the state of emergency if violence increased in areas outside the 36 magisterial districts where it was already in force.

Mr Beukes said that the economic sanctions likely to be passed against South Africa by the U.S. Congress next month would be an unproductive form of punishment. South Africa could not be influenced as long as it was being antagonized.

Buthelezi: Reforms 'Vague'

MB171420 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
1115 GMT 17 Aug 85

[Text] The chief minister of KwaZulu, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, says black and white will have to give urgent attantion to the degree to which political, social, and economic realities in Natal necessitate negotiations between the two groups.

In a speech read on his behalf at the Natal Congress of ASSOCOM [Association Chambers of Commerce] in Durban, he said the stage had been reached in the province in which consideration could be given to the creation of statutory bodies having limited budgetry and executive powers. If black and white failed to make use of every opportunity, Natal would not be able to offer its unique contribution to constitutional development in South Africa.

Referring to the state president's policy speech in Durban, Chief Buthelezi said it was regrettable that Mr P.W. Botha's reference to reform had been so vague. It was still not clear in what direction President Botha intended taking the country he said.

Sebe: Expectations Not Met

MB161358 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
1115 GMT 16 Aug 85

[Text] In his reaction, the president of the Ciskei, President Lennox Sebe, said the high expectations set for President Botha's speech were not set by the media as claimed by the president last night.

Speaking at Bisho, President Sebe said the expectations had been created by President Botha himself by sending his foreign minister overseas and to Ciskei on a briefing session to raise expectations. He said that when the moment of truth arrived, these expectations were not met.

Business Group's Statement

MB161108 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0906 GMT 16 Aug 85

[Text] Johannesburg, Aug 16, SAPA — The Associated Chambers of Commerce [ASSOCOM] today welcomed "several positive features" in the speech by the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, in Durban last night.

But in a statement to SAPA, ASSOCOM also said it would liked to have seen much more emphasis on the urgent need for visibly effective dialogue between government and black leaders across the political spectrum to promote stability.

"Business leaders now want to see reform intentions translated into concrete results.

"ASSOCOM sees economic performance and political stability as interdependent, and economic markets have recently been seeking more political certainty in the wake of the emergency measures.

"Businessmen in South Africa and abroad will therefore be studying the various elements in the state president's speech with great care," the statement said. ASSOCOM also welcomed the improvements which the state president announced in the spheres of housing,small business, and influx control. These were important instruments for bettering the quality of life of urban blacks.

"ASSOCOM also agrees that the cabinet committee on the political future of urban blacks has a vital role to play in the constitutional process in South Africa, and ASSOCOM itself will be giving evidence to that committee next week," the statement said.

Black Sash: Hopes 'Dashed'

MB160700 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0640 GMT 16 Aug 85

[Text] Johannesburg, Aug 16, SAPA — Mrs Joyce Harris, president of the Black Sash, reacting to the speech made by the state president in Durban last night, said today:

"I do not think the state president said anything at all. He said nothing that has not been said before.

"People's expectations were raised only to be dashed once again and this is a very unhealthy and very unwise thing to do, particularly in prevailing circumstances.

"The only thing that did come up to expectations was Mr Botha's performance itself. He did not behave like a leader of a country and the whole country will pay for it."

Johannesburg Bishop Comments

MB160810 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0724 GMT 16 Aug 85

[Text] Johannesburg, Aug 16, SAPA — It was obvious that the world of the National Party was a far cry from the despair and desperate milieu of township life, Bishop Simeon Nkoane, bishop suffragan of Johannesburg East, said today.

Commenting on the speech by the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, in Durban last night, Bishop Nkoane said the South African brand of politics was "not just dirty but brutal and soul-destroying, if you are black."

"The state president's address, which was obviously lapped up by the majority of the congress, left me all bruised and spiritually devastated. My heart bleeds for the youths of our townships."

He said the state president's repeated appeal for time, his apparent wholesale condemnation of any opposition as terrorist and revolutionary, his oblique and seemingly unkind reference to Bishop Desmond Tutu, his implacable position on Nelson Mandela, and his implied heavy reliance on homeland leaders will dash to pieces many fragile hopes which may still have existed in the hearts of black youths.

"There was a chilling showing of the mailed fist which betrays all our country's protestations of our abhorrance of violence.

"For many days to come I shall not have the courage to look a white friend in the face, nor to speak nor smile with anyone who isblack and yough.

"The National Party is likely to inflame rather than halt the unrest in the country. I fear that many blacks will conclude that whites do not care about the causes and circumstances of the weekly horrors of mass funerals in the townships as long as the government conducied," Bishop Nkoane said.

Further Press Reaction

MB161845 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1753 GMT 16 Aug 85

[Text] In a front page Saturday morning editorial opinion, following up its Friday comment, the *DAILY DISPATCH*, East London, said:

"The state president himself has admitted that the confusion of babel surrounds his speech. So many different interpretations have been offered on what he said that only the deeds that follow the words may finally bring clarity.

"Until there is some action to give meaning to the words, uncertainty will prevail. Yet there are important people far from the South African scene who have reacted positively to President Botha's manifesto.

"President Reagan, for example, regards the speech as important, containing new ideas on citizenship and recognising the principle of participation for all South Africans in government.

"Another suprisingly positive reaction from the United States is that one of the South African Government's fiercest critics, the Rev Jesse Jackson."

The dispatch went on: "He sees the Botha speech as a platform for reform, pointing to common citizenship, an end to influx control and to meeting with genuine black leaders.

"Even so, he still says sanctions are needed: to take the profit out of apartheid. In this stand Mr Jackson has the support of Australia, of course, which has dismissed President Botha's speech as extremely disappointing and delayed the return to South Africa of its ambassador as a protest.

"The harshest criticism of President Botha has come, however, from elements in this country.

"An affront to black peoples and their aspirations was one comment. Another protested against the presidents rejection of one man, one vote. The mailed fist complained yet another. Chances of peaceful change virtually nil, cried Bishop Tutu. And then there were those who claimed that actually the president said nothing at all that had not been said before.

"To all of which Mr Botha himself has responded: Give them time to study the speech. He insists the National Party is on the right course to the right goals. Fine, but prove that please, Mr President," the paper concluded.

The *CAPE TIMES*, in a front-page Saturday editorial, headlined "Who Will Grasp the Peace Baton," said the state president's speech was "defensive, defiant, uninspired, lightweight" and called for a move towards a national convention.

"South Africa is bigger than its rulers, and it is time to show it," the editorial said. "President Botha failed, in his speech ... to break with the basic confines of political separateness. He showed himself, intentions notwithstanding, to be a captive of the past.

"He let pass the most publicised opportunity given to a South African leader to address the world. Apart from making his foreign minister's overblown expectations look foolish, President Botha undermined the position of moderate blacks by giving them little, if anything, to grasp in these near-desperate times.

"Speaking in a city where 65 people had just died in political violence, Mr Botha showed no sense of urgency. His speech was defensive, defiant, uninspired, lightweight.

There were some grudging crumbs of reform, such as improvement in influx control laws, and vague terms like participation of all and negotiation. [no quotation marks as received]

"The practical essentials that the country and the world were waiting for — a clear statement of intent on the right to full citisenship for all, included those denied it by nationalist ideology, meaningful negotiations with authentic black leaders, an end to group areas and the pass laws and the immediate release of Mr Nelson Mandela — were absent. Mr Botha did not deliver on any of these."

The *CAPE TIMES* went on: "What can be done? There is no use wringing hands and uttering those futile words: Something must be done. This is the time for individuals, groups and institutions to prepare for the inevitable national convention that the government refused to hold.

"What is needed is a great push by ordinary South Africans to get the convention idea under way with the aim of designing an acceptable constitution in which all will share. Action on the ground is needed, not only words.

"Someone ... must ... fund and organise an embryonic gathering which will grow into something really powerful, to help fill the vacuum created by government inaction. At present that cacuum is being filled by the merchants of violence, with the case for peace going by default.

"The prospect of an ongoing convention movement, meeting perfectly legally .. and addressing major issues, is an exciting and creative one. In many ways it could upstage a parliament that is unable to address reality. It could exercise the government's mind wonderfully, and give people hope. Invitations to attend would, we believe, be readily accepted across the spectrum of South African opinion.

"Who will come forward to take the baton of peace and move South Africa towards a convention? Universites, churches, the institute of race relations, the opposition, the UDF, Inkatha? All of them combined? The need is to get something started. quickly. This is particularly so after Mr Botha's Durban let-down," the editorial concluded.

Commentary on End of Apartheid

MB190729 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Station commentary: "The Abandonment of Apartheid"]

[Text] The policy statement by the South African state president, Mr P.W. Botha, on Thursday has provided clear proof that the government has turned its back on apartheid. In what he termed a manifesto for the future of South Africa, Mr Botha expressed his conviction that the only way forward would see cooperation and coresponsibility.

He announced that blacks living outside the independent and self-governing states would have South African citizenship and would be accommodated within political structures in South Africa. Further negotiations would be held with elected black leaders to work out a system for black participation in all levels of government. This would amount to joint decisionmaking on all matters of common concern, while a system would also have to be worked out to safeguard the rights of the 13 minority groups making up South Africa's population, without one group dominating another.

President Botha refrained, however, from issuing a declaration of intent, as had been demanded by leaders such as Chief Magosuthu Buthelezi, who heads Inkatha, the biggest black political organization in the country. Mr Botha said he regarded it as wrong to be prescriptive as to the structures within which participation will have to take place in future. It would also be wrong, he added, to place a time limit on negotiation. What this means is that the South African Government is prepared to approach an agenda of meaningful discussion on black political aspirations with an open mind.

Inevitably, there are still differences of opinion on how black political rights should accommodated, but this is exactly what the negotiation should be about. There is sufficient common ground for such negotiation to begin, and how that the government has stated the fundamental principles involved, in essence, the thinking of the state president and his government on the one hand and of leaders such as Chief Buthelezi run along similar lines. They realize that all the peoples of South Africa have a common destiny and that they have to reach an accord among themselves on a fair system of government. But, above all, they also realize that this can be achieved only through negotiation. It has to be a peaceful, gradual, and evolutionary process in which there is no room for violence, intimidation, and revolution.

Mr Botha and Chief Buthelezi are not the only leaders on their respective sides who have committed themselves to peaceful change. A recent survey has whown that only 19 percent of South Africa's black population believe that their aim of political freedom can be achieved throgh violence. The government has now sent a clear signal to the leaders of the vast majority in favor of peaceful change to stand up and be counted, while stepping forward to engage in meaningful dialogue.

Continuing Unrest Discussed

MB190840 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] Two reactions from abroad are of special relevance in the aftermath of the state president's manifesto speech in Durban.

The first is that of an American Government spokesman who pointed out that the principles of political responsibility and participation for all South Africa's peoples had been accepted. What was awaited now was rapid implementation of those principles through negotiation.

The second was the fall in the value of the rand on Friday morning at a time when on the economic developments a rise would have been expected. These are responses to events at the two levels on which the reform program in this country must (?proceed) simultaneously. One is the search for political structures in which joint decisionmaking for all groups will be accommodated. The other is the obvious need for visible progress in carrying out decisions that have already been taken in principls on the removable of inequities in the lives of ordinary black people.

On the issue of overall constitutional reform, it is obviously inappropriate to set time scales. The pace is determined by the progress made in negotiations. The most that can be done in advance is to facilitate the progress by reaching consensus on points of departure. The Durban speech was important in that context for its explicit policy statement on joint decisionmaking by all communities as one nation in one state.

The second level, that of getting on with implementing policy decisions already taken, is another matter. It is in that context that the message from the international investment community is all the more sobering as an assessment based essentially on perceptions of political stability and economic progress in South Africa.

In the present situation it is concerned above all with two questions: Is the unrest in the country being reduced and is concrete action being taken to resolve those grievences that have given rise to intensely emotional responses in the disadvantaged communities?

To the first question the answer is no, or at least not discernably. The action taken so far in the state of emergency has evidently had little effect. Ordinary people still have their houses plundered and burned down, are still prevented from catching a bus or doing their shopping, still run the risk daily of becoming the arbitrary chosen target for a beating or a public murder.

Whatever the reasons may be, the protection that people are entitled to under the law is still inadequate and lawless behavior continues to flourish because so much of it goes unpunished.

As for the second question, the answer depends on one's point of view, but the demand or concrete action is insistent and rising. It comes not only from abroad, it is widespread in all communities in South Africa.

It may not have a time scale, but it questions the delays in carrying out clear commitments on clearcut issues, commitments on changing regulations which destroy incentives in home buying or building, or in small-scale business initiative, in providing freehold titles, in easing the pervasive insecurity of lives passed under the pass laws and influx control.

All these matters and others are under review by the authorities. Some have been talked about for several years. Expediting reforms is no less important at that level than at the level of constitutional advancement. For a great many people it is probably more important and while the governments of the world may be concerned with the larger political questions it is in the way in which those burdens of everyday life are dealt with that provides the bedrock of a stable society.

SUNDAY TIMES: Botha 'Backed Off' Speech Plans

MB180925 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 18 Aug 85 pp 1, 2

[By Brian Pottinger]

[Text] President Botha mysteriously backed off unveiling a dramatic plan for an undivided South Africa. On days before it had been confidentially and energetically promoted at home and abroad.

The plan gives leaders of independent black states the option of becoming reintegrated into common South Africa — a U-turn on 26 years of National Party dogma.

Faulty communications, President Botha's famed short fuse, pressures from more conservative party quarters, and demands by Constitutional Development officials that they should not be "boxed-in" all contributed to turning what could have been a public-relations tour de force at the National Party congress in Durban on Thursday into a dampish squib.

So extensive was the confusion left by the President that the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, sought local and international time on TV 24 hours later to fill in the gaps, defend himself against charges that he had "oversold" the President's speech and emphatically deny he intended resigning.

Behind President Botha's lacklustre speech at the congress — even senior Government officials admit it broke little new ground, and some frankly described it as a "shambles" — lies a remarkable story of crossed wires and internal tensions.

In the wake of the speech — despite its many positive elements — has come domestic bewilderment and even anger, international responses varying from cool to condemnatory, a stinging rebuke from Ciskei's Lennox Sebe claiming that moderate blacks had been "betrayed" by President Botha, and, from within the Cabinet, hints of unhappiness.

All indications were that the President would make a major announcement on Thursday.

President Sebe, for example, was even asked by the South African embassy in Bisho to prepare a response to President Botha's statement on a common citizenship which could include TBVC [Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda, and Ciskei] countries — a statement that never came.

The following dossier of events has been compiled by the *SUNDAY TIMES* from sources in South Africa and overseas:

— Ten days ago the SABC's "Comment" programme was the first to hint at major annnouncements to come in President Botha's Natal speech.

— Then, in confidential briefings to foreign newsmen, Foreign Minister Botha enthusiastically unveiled a new South Africa which included the dismantling of the existing independent homelands — if these homelands wanted it.

It also entailed common and equal citizenship for all and inclusion of blacks in the central political process — aspects which had been only ambiguously touched on by President Botha in three important speeches earlier this year.

— Foreign Minister Botha followed up with a whistlestop tour of independent black states, advising their leaders of the Government's preparedness to dismantle independent homelands.

The response is said to have varied from President Mangope's amazement to Prime Minister George Matanzima's rejection, and to endorsement by Presidents Lennox Sebe and Patrick Mphephu.

— An upbeat briefing was given to Mr Stephen Solarz by the Foreign Minister which left the visiting U.S. Congressman visibly impressed.

— A week before the President's speech, Mr Botha left for talks in Europe with Mr Robert McFarlane, President Reagan's National Security Adviser, and Mr Ewan Fergusson, in charge of the British Foreign Office's Africa desk.

The meeting had been arrranged at the specific request of President Botha. He also called in at Frankfurt, West Germany.

Foreign Minister Botha had been mandated to give a deep-background briefing to the top foreign diplomats on the implications of the President's upcoming speech.

The briefing included reference to political participation and citizenship for all in an undivided South Africa. Although no categoric statement was made about the reintegration of the independent states, it was held out as a long-term possibility.

A senior Washington source this week said that a critical passage in the draft which the U.S. team was shown in Vienna was missing from President Botha's final speech.

Mr Botha had told the U.S. diplomats that the issue was delicate because the views of the independent states had to be taken into accound and he could in any case not give a final draft ofthe President's speech.

— By last weekend the Botha briefings had begun to leak and what had had been presented as negotiable goals in Vienna suddenly became interpreted as declared Government policy to be revealed at the Natal Congress.

As the feedback came through to the South African Government, in the words of one source, "all hell broke loose". Informal caucusing between Ministers is said to have taken place during the weekend.

It seems that two different views emerged among Cabinet members; a minority, spearheaded by Mr Pik Botha, argued that the President should go for a "grandslam" on Thursday and include a categoric statement offering the reintegration of the homelands.

Some accounts indicate that the president may at first have supported this view and drafted his speech accordingly.

A second view, supported by conservative elements in the cabinet, arugued that such a statement might be seen by the white electorate as bowing to international pressure.

One source suggested that Mr F.W. de Klerk, Transvaal leader of the NP [National Party], headed this group, but in a statement to the *SUNDAY TIMES* from a bushveld hunting trip Mr de Klerk strongly denied the allegation, saying that "anyone who knows the President well enough will find this suggestion ridiculous".

It is also understood that Mr Chris Heunis, Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, cautioned the President to tread warily — he did not want to have his negotiating hand pre-empted.

A senior source indicated after the speech that Mr Heunis felt the President had left him room to negotiate.

But the same source hinted that the Minister was unhappy at Foreign Minister Botha's handling of the briefings which ahd led to the development of major expectations.

— By early this week President Botha had made up his mind to tread cautiously, althought the final draft of his speech was not completed until just before delivery.

One government source claimed that the President may have become irritated by the rising international pressures, and this could have influenced his decision.

In the days before the president's speech was delivered, some Cabinet members began downplaying its importance, and Mr Solarz was asked to return from Maputo for an interview with the President at which he, in his own words, was given a "cold shower".

— On Thursday President Botha addressed, live the largest internanional audience ever accessible to a South African leader.

His speech was widely criticised as being vague and unnecessarily abrasive. No mention was made of reintegrating the homelands

— a fact which drew condemnation from Ciskeian President Lennox Sebe.

— Next day, on Friday night, Foreign Minister Botha appeared on SATV to state clearly many of the elements raised obscurely by the President the night before, and to paint in the key missing element — independent homelands could be dismantled, an undivided South Africa created and 26 years of National Party ideology reversed.

Yesterday observers said they expected the Government's new strategy to be further revealed by instalments during the party-congress season which has just got under way.

Du Plessis Says Economic Situation To Improve

MB161045 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0836 GMT 16 Aug 85

[Text] Durban, Aug 16, SAPA — There were definite, positive indications that the country's economic plight had reached a peak and that a sounder position could be expected in the near future, the minister of finance, Mr Barend du Plessis, said in Durban today.

Mr du Plessis was speaking at the Natal National Party Congress.

The country had paid a dear price in order to save its economy, but it now appeared the price was worthwhile.

He listed as positive indications the fact that interest rates were coming down, that the previous upward spiral would not be repeated, and that there had been a substantial increase in the current account surplus.

He had said previously the rate of inflation would rise before it took a downturn. He was pleased to be able to say now that indications were that the rate of inflation would start dropping in the near future.

Further Reportage on Violence, Police Action

New Curfews, Restrictions

MB161525 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1518 GMT 16 Aug 85

[Text] Pretoria, Aug 16, SAPA — At least 46 townships in the eastern Cape and around Johannesburg will be affected by police orders imposing curfews and regulating of boycotts and possession of pterol, according to government notices published this week.

In terms of extraordinary government gazettes published late yesterday, certain exceptional emergency provisions enforced in 39 townships last week have been extended to seven more townships, including Alexandra.

The divisional police chief can use the provisions at any time in an emergency area in terms of Section 6 of the emergency regulations which were implemented by the state president on July 21.

In terms of the section, police can also curb information gathered by the press about incidents in the emergency areas, although the provision has not been used.

The latest notice sets a curfew between 10pm and 4am in Soweto, Diepkgoof, Meadowlands and Dobsnville and also controls the movement of non-residents in these areas.

Curfews for the same hours and control of non-residents have also been extended to the eastern Cape townships of KwaMagxaki and the old location, near Albany. The same regulations have applied for the past week in 13 other townships around Port Elizabeth, Uitenhage, Albany and Fort beaufort.

In Alexandra and the four Soweto townships, the police have also imposed a control on the possession and siphoning of petrol.

Petrol limitations have been implemented for the past week in seven townships in the Vanderbijlpark area, including Sharpeville and Sebokeng.

The prohibition of school boycotts has been extended to all 46 areas, according to the two gazettes.

8 Students Released

MB161527 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
1500 GMT 16 Aug 85

[Text] A spokesman for the police has announced that eight of the University of the Witwatersrand students being detained in terms of the emergency regulations have been released. The students were arrested on Monday at a protest meeting on the campus. During the incident the police were stoned. The police used tearsmoke and sjamboks to disperse the crowd.

The rector of the university, Professor Karl Tober, said this afternoon that it would be self-destructive for a university to advocate the boycott of lectures on campus. Speaking at a student rally in Johannesburg he said it would be unforgiveable if students interfered with the right of their fellow students to attend classes. Professor Tober said a university should not be used as a political weapon because this would interfere with the functions of a university to make real contributions to change in the country. Reporters from the SABC and a daily newspaper were prevented from attending the meeting by security guards, although foreign news media were admitted.

16 August Police Report

MB161821 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1758 GMT 16 Aug 85

[Text] Pretoria, Aug 16, SAPA — The following is the unrest situation report issued by the police public relations directorate in Pretoria, for the period 1200 to 1900:

"A black female was slightly injured by a stone-throwing mob in the Thumahole township near Parys.

"In a black township near Brakpan a black male was lightly wounded after attempting to escape arrest following a stone-throwing incident.

"In Soweto, three black males were arrested following an incident in which they allegedly intimidated and attempted to disrupt normal school procedure.

"In the black township near Middelburg, in the Transvaal, a black male was slightly wounded, medically treated and arrested following a stoning incident at police vehicles.

"At Imbali, near Pietermaritzburg, police arrested one black male and a black female in two separate incidents following stone-throwing at passenger buses in the township."

8 Arrested for Banned Material

MB161859 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1854 GMT 16 Aug 85

[Text] Cape Town, Aug 16, SAPA — Police arrested eight Mitchells Plain residents in connection with the distribution of banned material this morning.

A police liaison officer for the western Cape, Captain Jan Calitz, said initially that the eight, seven men and a woman, were being held for questioning. However late today he confirmed that the eight were still being held.

Scores of Mitchells Plain school pupils marched through the suburb at about 11am today. No incidents were reported and police monitored the march from some distance. The pupils later dispersed of their own accord.

938 Being Held, 1,022 Released

MB170659 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0656 GMT 17 Aug 85

[Text] Pretoria, Aug 17, SAPA — Following is police situation report on unrest around the country for the period 8pm yesterday to 8am today. Issued to SAPA by the public relations division of the SAP.

At present 938 people are being held in terms of the emergency regulations, while a total of 1,022 have been released. Sporadic incidents of stonethrowing, petrolbombing and arson occurred overnight in areas of the eastern Cape, East Rand, West Rand and Natal Midlands.

In the townships of Edendale and Imbali near Pietermaritzburg, police dispersed stonethrowing mobs with tearsmoke and rubber bullets. There were no reported injuries or arrests. In Zwelentemba near Worcester, police dispersed illegal gatherings and stonethrowing mobs in several incidents with tearsmoke and rubber-bullets.

In a further incident in the same township a black male was fatally wounded after a petrolbomb attack on a police vehicle, a further 4 black males were also arrested.

Two incidents occurred in Mannenberg and Athlone near Cape Town, in which the homes of two private citizens were petrol-bombed. There was no damage, reported injuries or arrests. In Mamelodi near Pretoria, police arrested a black male after a stonethrowing incident involving police vehicles.

17 August Police Report

MB170918 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0915 GMT 17 Aug 85

[Text] Pretoria, Aug 17, SAPA — The following report of unrest incidents between 8am and 12pm today was issued by the police public relations directorate in Pretoria:

In the black township of Bethal, a black male was fatally wounded and a second black male slightly wounded, medically treated and detained after police dispersed a stone-throwing mob with shotgun fire.

Three further black males were later arrested, allegedly for involvement in the same incident.

In New Brighton, near Port Elizabeth, police arrested four black males after a stonethrowing incident involving police vehicles.

2 MP's Homes Petrol Bombed

MB180639 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 17 Aug 85

[Text] The homes of two members of the House of Representatives have been attacked with petrol bombs. In one incident the member of parliament for (Liesbeek), Mr (Arthur Stanley), sustained burns to his arm and suffered shock when a petrol bomb was tossed through the window of his house in Athlone.

Also in Athlone, the home of the member for Tafelberg, Mrs (Soher Goosen), was slightly damaged when a petrol bomb exploded on the veranda.

Stone Throwing Incidents

MB180524 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1718 GMT 17 Aug 85

[Text] Pretoria, Aug 17, SAPA — The following is the unrest situation report issued by the police directorate of public Relations in Pretoria for the period 1200 to 1900:

"There were three isolated incidents of stone throwing: in Kwa-Thema in Springs, in Lingalihle in Cradock, and Soweto in Port Elizabeth.

"In two of the incidents, police used tear smoke and rubber bullets to disperse stone throwing mobs.

"There were no reported arrest or injuries in any of the incidents."

Arrests Total 946

MB180810 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0806 GMT 18 Aug 85

[Text] Pretoria, Aug 18, SAPA — The following is the police situation report on unrest around the country for the period 8 pm last night to 8 am this morning issued to SAPA by the public relations division of the SAP in Pretoria. The latest arrest figure is 946, and the number of those released from detention under the emergency regulations is 1,022.

In Bongweni near Bedford in the eastern Cape a woman was killed when hit by a truck whose driver was fleeing from a mob allegedly attempting to loot the truck. Police dispersed the mob with tearsmoke.

At Vogville in the Orange Free State a black male was arrested after a stone-throwing incident at police vehicles.

In Soweto on the Witwatersrand, a mob hijacked a bus, assaulted the driver, and then drove it through the display window of a bottle store after which the store was looted.

In the old location near Witbank, a man was arrested after a stone-throwing incident involving police vehicles.

In Zwelentemba, near Worcester, a man was arrested when he and others were found throwing objects over power lines. They were dispersed with tearsmoke.

In Imbali near Pietermaritzburg, a crowd stoned and looted a delivery vehicle. There were no reported injuries or arrests.

In KwaMashu, near Durban, a man was arrested when a mob set fire to a private home. There were no reported injuries or arrests.

4 Natal Students Arrested

MB181131 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1100 GMT 18 Aug 85

[Text] Police and defense force members are alleged to have raided a residence of the University of Natal. That is according to members of the house committee of the (Alan Taylor) Residence. Carmel Rickard has details:

[Rickard] Students claim that police rounded up residents while they searched room by room, either using keys taken from the security guards or breaking down doors. They also claim that some students were assaulted and that abusive language was used. Four students were arrested. The house committee says it condemns what it termed the intimidatory action of police.

The university's vice principal, Professor (Colin Webb), said that when he arrived on the scene the raid was ending. He said police refused to say whether they had a search warrant or in terms of which law they were conducting the search. He confirmed that damage had been done to university property, in particular to doors, and he said the four arrested students had subsequently been released and were to appear in court this week. He told me the university is to assess the damage done and decide what action to take.

Police in Pretoria say they have no knowledge of the incident.

Police Refuse Comment on Raid

MB191041 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1022 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Text] Durban, Aug 19, SAPA — Police today would not confirm or deny a reported massive police raid on about 600 students' rooms at the Alan Taylor residence of the University of Natal at 3.30 am yesterday.

A police spokesman in Pretoria said the police could not "comment on routine police duties."

The residence was surrounded before the raid took place.

Accompanying the police and casspirs were police trucks and four-wheel-drive vehicles. Some of the police were armed with rifles.

A spokesman for the Azanian Students Organization, Mr Leona Lockman, said doors were kicked open when students failed to open them immediately. In some cases rooms were searched and documents taken. There were no arrests.

The university vice-principal, Prof Colin Webb, arrived at the scene and asked the police for an explanation.

Official university comment is expected later today.

4 Arrested in Petrol Bombing

MB181136 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1109 GMT 18 Aug 85

[Text] Johannesburg, Aug 18, SAPA — In their 8am to 12 noon unrest situation report, the police public relations directorate in Pretoria said four men were arrested in the Oudtshoorn township after a petrol bomb attack on the home of a member of the SA Railways Police. There were no reported injuries and damage to the property was minimal.

18 August Police Report

MB190548 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1711 GMT 18 Aug 85

[Text] Pretoria, Aug 18, SAPA — Following is the 8pm unrest situation report, issued by a spokesman for the SAP public relations division in Pretoria:

"In the black township of Uitenhage police dispersed a fighting mob of UDF and Azapo [Azanian People's Organization] supporters with tearsmoke. There were no reported injuries or arrests.

"In Tinus, near Fort Beaufort, a mob of black youths broke into and looted a school hoste.

"In Soweto, on the Witwatersrand, police dispersed an illegal gathering with tearsmoke, arresting 30 people.

"Two of the people arrested were slightly injured in the incident and received medical treatment.

"Also in Soweto, a mob of blacks stoned and forced a passenger but to stop. The driver was robbed of his takings. Police are investigating the incident.

"In Galeshewe, near Kimberley, police arrested a coloured male following a stone-throwing incident involving a police vehicle.

"In the black township of Standerton, police extinquished a fire in the developement board offices started by unknown persons. The damage is yet to be ascertained.

Ends report, issued at 6.45pm

25 Injured in Duncan Village

MB190552 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2136 GMT 18 Aug 85

[Text] East London, Aug 18, SAPA — At least 25 people were injured today in Duncan Village, near East London, when shots were fired on a group holding a church service at the home of an unrest victim, according to eyewitnesses.

A lay minister, Mr Sdumo Ncitha, who said he was part of the group holding the service, was treated for birdshot wounds at St Francis Xavier Church in Pefferville.

"We were visiting families of unrest victims and holding services at their homes. We got to the fourth house and were standing outside singing hymns and praying when a hippo with about ten men in it came down Gwijana Street.

"The men started shooting without giving a warning. Then another hippo came from the same direction and the men in it also started shooting. Both vehicles drove off after the shooting stopped.

"I was injured but I could still walk. I went to hide in one of the shacks and then came to the church for treatment."

Reporters visiting the church tonight saw about 20 people receiving treatment for wounds. Mr Ncitha said some of the wounded had been treated at Frere Hospital. "It is a mystery why the men opened fire because we were a peaceful crowd. It makes me wonder how we can show our condolences to the next of kin of unrest victims."

A priest at the church, Father J. Jordaan, said: "Innocent people are now becoming victims."

He appealed to the security forces to "exercise restraint" and to give groups of people a warning if they wanted them to disperse.

A spokesman for the police directorate of public relations in Pretoria said tonight he had no information about the incident.

998 Detained, 1081 Released

MB190708 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0700 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Text] Pretoria, Aug 19, SAPA — Police unrest situation report for the period from 8pm last night to 8am today:

There are 998 people being held under the emergency regulations, while releases total 1081.

The following incidents were reported overnight:

In Mamelodi, a black residential area near Pretoria, a police vehicle was stoned. A black man was arrested. In another incident a black woman was arrested when a private home was stoned.

On the West Rand, in the black residential area of Mohlokeng, a black-owned private home was damaged during stone-throwing.

In Jacobsdal in the northern Cape, arsonists caused minor damage to a school classroom.

A mob of youths taking part in an illegal march near Duncan Village in East London was dispersed by police using rubber bullets and shotguns. No injuries were reported.

In Nkobela, a black residential area in the Boland, a black councillors home was slightly damaged during a petrol bomb attack.

In Guguletu, in Cape Town, a private vehicle was extensively damaged by arsonists.

19 August Police Report

MB191020 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1019 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Text] Pretoria, Aug 19, SAPA — Police unrest situation report for the period from 9am to noon today:

Only one incident of unrest has been reported since the morning report.

SADF members fired on a vehicle in Soweto, Johannesburg, which drove through a roadblock at high speed. The members gave chase. The occupants of the car abandoned the vehicle, that was found to have been stolen.

Trade Union Federation Supports Miners Strike

MB190632 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0500 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Text] The Federation of South African Trade Unions has given its backing to the planned miners strike next week.

This was announced by the federation after a meeting in Durban yesterday. A spokesman for the union says they are horrified to learn of the mininum wages paid on the mines and they back what they call the miners' struggle for a living wage.

Meanwhile, plans for the proposed coal and gold mines strike on 25 August are going ahead. This weekend, the general secretary of the National Union of Mineworkers, Cyril Ramaphosa, held talks with union officials in Kimberly.

Charges Against Two PFP Members Withdrawn

MB180653 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 17 Aug 85

[Text] The attorney general of the eastern Cape has withdrawn charges against the Progressive Federal Party member of the provincial council for Walmer, Mrs Molly Blackburn, and her colleague Mrs Di Bishop following their arrest last week for entering Tinus township at Fort Beaufort without a permit. The same charge against Mrs Bishop's husband and Mr Siteile Zondani was also withdrawn.

Black Anger at Indians Said Behind Durban Unrest

MB161040 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1026 GMT 16 Aug 85

[Text] Johannesburg, Aug 16, SAPA — The recent Durban unrest which claimed 70 lives appeared to have arisen as a result of black anger at the participation of Indians in the tricameral parliament, according to a South African Council of Churches [SACC] report.

The report on the Durban unrest prepared by the Rev Sol Jacob, the SACC's director of the division of refugee ministries, said there was a conflict of opinion as to the source of the unrest. There was much to suggest that the looting and burning was thuggery but there was much more to suggest that it was part of the general political unrest in the country.

"The Durban violence was not a result of black anti-Indian feeling, but black anger at the participation of Indians in the tricameral parliament.

"Since the establishment of the tricameral system and the declaration of the state of emergency, black anger has turend into murderous violence while whites maintain a poltical system that causes the escalation of the spiral of violence," the report said.

Consumer Boycott Begins in Pietermaritzburg

MB171238 Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English
18 Aug 85 p 4

[Text] A mass consumer boycott of white shops and businesses began in Pietermaritzburg yesterday following a breakdown in talks between the Metal and Allied Worker's Union (MAWU) and BTR Sarmcol over the reinstatement of about 1,000 dismissed workers and the negotiation of a settlement.

Early indications were that the boycott call has been widely heeded.

The boycott marks the second phase in a concerted effort on the part of various trade unions, civic, youth and political organisations to put pressure on Sarmcol.

On July 18 thousands of black workers in the Pietermaritzburg and Howick areas stayed away from work, bring the city to a virtual standstill, in an effort to persuade business organisations to arrange a meeting between the disputing parties.

The Federation of South African Trade Unions (FOSATU), to which MAWU is affiliated, said: "The decision to give effect to the boycott comes after last-minute unsuccessful efforts by MAWU and other bodies to set up a meeting with BTR Sarmcol."

Retailers Disagree Over Effects of Boycotts

MB180705 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 17 Aug 85

[Text] Our economics news staff reports that there is disagreement among retailers about the direct effect of consumer boycotts of white-owned businesses in the Witwatersrand and its environs.

The boycotts have been in operation for about 7 shopping days but retailers say it is still too early to put a clear figure to any losses. Many say that business is going on as usual with no detrimental effect from the boycotts.

In the Transvaal, Pretoria appears to have been the hardest hit, while in the country as a whole the Eastern Cape is the worst affected.

Our economics staff reports that the latter area has already been battered for months by the recession and the the boycotts have been in operation for some time.

Press Reportage, Commentary on Emergency

MB171146 [Editorial Report] South African English- and Afrikaans-language newspapers continue carrying reportage and commentary on the state of emergency:

Johannesburg *BEELD* in Afrikaans on 16 August in its editorial discusses the government's approval in principle of the proposed joint authority for Natal-KwaZulu. "The interests of Natal and

KwaZulu are already so intertwined that one cannot separate the two into water-tight compartments," the paper says. It adds that it has been clear for a long time that an acceptable solution for the whole country would be difficult to find, due to regional differences, but concludes: "What is happening now in Natal can make it easier to create a South Africa in which all can participate".

In the same issue, *BEELD* reports that at its congress in the Free State, the Conservative Party, CP, resolved that if the government gave any rights to Indians in the Free State, the CP would reject these rights. CP delegate Dawid de Villiers said the Free Staters had never asked that Indians be allowed into the province, and President Botha had been given no mandate to do so. Another speaker at the congress said under a CP government, blacks who burned property would have to rebuild such property with their own funds or manage without.

In the 18 August issue, which was received 16 August, of *CITY PRESS* in English, Percy Qoboza decries the violence at Winnie Mandela's Brandfort home and notes, "if these events are evidence of a hate campaign against her — many people suspect white right-wingers in that province behind it — then Mr le Grange clearly has a duty to allow her to come back to her Soweto home for her own safety. But even more urgent is that he establishes who is involved in the attacks on her home." Turning to the optimism about the release of her husband, Qoboza notes, "the remarks reported to have been made by President P.W. Botha to visiting U.S. Congressman Stephan Solarz on the subject were very discouraging. We would have thought that, in the present climate, when statesmanship and commitment to restoring peace should be the order of the day, Mr Botha would have refrained form deriding Mandela." On indications that apartheid would be dismantled, Qoboza cites Cooperation and Development Minister Gerrit Viljoen as indicating "that there would be reform in the country. But that reform will be based on the 'diverse' structure of our communities. You know the 'own affairs' syndrome." "In other words, apartheid by any other name except apartheid." Qoboza warns: "Unless we can change all this, and see a real and sincere desire on the part of the government to seek consensus among all our people, we'd better start preparing for a long and hot summer."

In the "Joe's Burg" column of the *SOWETAN* in English on 16 August, the names of numerous townships frequently mentioned in police unrest reports are cited and the question is raised: "Since when have people in those areas suddenly begun to become politically conscious?" "The common denominator in all these areas is the poor facilities provided for the people there. In some of these townships, people have simply been dumped there in houses which fall far short of expectations; there are no apologies for streets; some have no water-borne sewerage; there is no electricity; some have no running water, etc." The column criticizes the response of the government and local authorities to the unrest and the belief that "the problem was a minor one." "Only later on did they realise that the situation was far from being 'under control.' In fact, they have lost control completely," and the people are mad at the authorities and anyone who represents authority. The column concludes: "So what do people actually want? Well even if Mr Botha had made any significant academic and political statements, the unrest in townships will continue. Simply because those changes do not mean, in the short to medium term, better lives to the average person."

A frontpage article in *THE STAR* in English on 16 August issue notes "the 10pm to 4am curfew which has now been extended to Soweto will affect every aspect of activity in this vast township and cause considerable hardships." The article cites problems for late-night workers, taxi and tavern operators, and sports administrators. An article in the 17 August issue of the *THE STAR* cites the mayor of Soweto, Edward Kunene, as stating "Soweto will remain as it is." "The new regulations will not restrain residents from being in the streets during the prohibited period." He also noted the troop presence was creating an "unsafe atmosphere". The editorial in the same issue of the paper notes that the curfew "appears to be both ill-timed and extraordinarily insensitive." It criticizes the timing of the announcement after the state president's speech, and notes "unless the curfew on Soweto is lifted soon, overseas accusations that we are living under martial law will start reflecting reality, and the state of emergency will become entrenched."

An article in the 16 August *SOWETAN* notes "Soweto pupils are afraid of going to school — thanks to police and army raids at their schools." It notes that three schools — Thaba-Jabula, Selelekela, and Naledi High Schools — were surrounded by police and the army and some pupils were arrested. The article notes parents have also voiced concern about the safety of their children at the schools, saying they were "reluctant to let their children go to school."

An article in the 18 August issue of the *WEEKLY MAIL* in English on the same subject cites a student at Thaba-Jabula High School as stating: "The authorities say they are against any boycott of classes, but when we come to school and attend classes they arrest us for no apparent reason! What must we do?" On the action at Thaba-Jabula, Major van Rooyen of the police states: "When the army drove past the school on Tuesday, students at the school stoned them, which is why the army decided to take action."

The 18 August issue of the *WEEKLY MAIL* carries four reports on consumer boycotts in South Africa. One report notes that in the eastern Cape townships where public protests, funerals and marches are banned, "consumer boycotts have become the last vehicle of non-violent protest." "And the present boycott has fast galvanized local white commerce. Business groups and, in some cases, white municipalities in half a dozen areas have met with community and youth leaders and undertaken to negotiate with the authorities where possible." While the consumer boycott in Port Alfred has been temporarily suspended as township residents are satisfied the chamber of commerce has taken steps to improve the situation, businessmen in other areas have "complained that Security Police have interfered with negotiations and that leaders of the boycott committees have been detained." Tony Gillford, Port Elizabeth Chamber of Commerce director, said when the boycott began "we honestly thought we could go a long way towards suspending the boycott through negotiations on the local level. But emergency regulations have neutralised that. At the moment, nobody is speaking to anyone." He notes that the boycott has been "a 'hundred percent effective' " and several businesses had been forced to close down. In response to the boycott, squads of plainclothes policemen "have arrested about 100 people who they say stood guard outside shops to ensure no Africans bought there." The question of intimidation to enforce the boycott is continually being raised, and boycott organizers "have been accused of resorting to threats and violence."

Another article in the same paper discusses East London shop closings as a result of the consumer boycott. It notes that on one street only 2 of 18 shops remained open, and that "businessmen seemed to be pinning their hopes on President P.W. Botha's announcements last night at the National Party Congress in Natal. Jock Allison, secretary of the East London Chamber of Commerce, said the Chamber was 'waiting for the government'. In the meantime, the Chamber has issued a statement calling on the government to issue a declaration of intent on black political rights." "In another statement issued this week, the Chamber, together with the Afrikaanse Sakekamer and the Border Chamber of Industries, appealed "to the Xhosa nation, who have been seen as a proud group, to stand together and not be intimidated by a radical minority." An appeal for an end to the boycott was handed to shopowners for their staff, and 40,000 copies were dropped over Duncan Village from the air.

The ***WEEKLY MAIL*** notes in another article that 14 organizations "declared in a joint statement this week that all white-owned businesses as well as shops of 'community councillors, members of management committees and participants in the tricameral parliament' were to be blacklisted." The boycott appeal is "gaining momentum in Cape Flats townships", and "the consumer boycott, which is to be launched in Cape Town this week, has already begun in the outlying areas of Paarl and Worcester and in some Cape Town townships," according to Allan Boesak. "Included in the organisations supporting the boycott call the United Democratic Front, the Western Province Council of Churches, the Plastics and Allied Workers Union, the Muslim Judicial Council, S.A. Council on Sport, the Call of Islam and the AME [African Methodist Episcopal] Ministers' Alliance."

ANC's Tambo Says Armed Struggle To Intensify

EA161730 Dakar PANA in English 1445 GMT 16 Aug 85

[Text] Lusaka, 16 Aug (PANA) — President of the African National Congress of South Africa Oliver Tambo asserted in the Zambian capital today that armed struggle would be intensified in which whites would lose their lives and property.

Mr Tambo who was reacting to a statement by President Pieter Botha of South Africa last night said the ANC had resolved to destroy apartheid. The ANC called for total unity by those fighting to dismantle apartheid if the projected concerted efforts were to be achieved.

Mr Tambo said the statement by Botha was arrogant and recalcitrant which had rejected peaceful efforts by the international community to bring sanity and peace to South Africa.

The armed struggle would be mounted and intensified with marked tempo and precision in order to make South Africa ungovernable, he said. The ANC leader said his organisation was determined to fight, ruthlessly, the state terrorism and crime in which the racists have tried to Balkanise "our country".

He said of Botha's announcement in Durban last night, "he has projected himself as a great defender of the minority and the oppressor of the majority: He reiterated keeping Nelson Mandela in jail defying the international community.

Mr Tambo said the armed struggle would spread to all parts of the country because Botha had promised to act ferociously and with brutality against blacks.

Mr Tambo likened the South African regime to Hitler's Nazi Germany which had defied the international community and world opinion. He said South Africa is the only country in the contemporary world where human slavery had been institutionalised. It is in this context that the international community should fight the apartheid regime just as it did against nazism 40 years ago, he said.

The West must come out in full force and impose mandatory oil sanctions [as received] against the apartheid regime if sanity was to be created in South Africa, in which a peaceful unitary system would be created for all to participate.

Botha's statement has brought the country to the brink of racial conflagration. The people have no option now but action. The task of the people now is to step up the armed struggle — and this will escalate with intensify and with [words indistinct], Mr Tambo said. The business community, intellectuals and professionals must join in fighting and destroying the monstrous Frankenstein, he stressed.

He said positive economic sanctions against the apartheid regime, the new Nazi, was the only way in which the Western world can positively identify itself with the progressive [word indistinct]. When Hitler committed his crime against humanity, the entire world descended on him and subsequently defeated him in creating peace and sanity. This must equally be done to bring down the South African racist regime.

He warned South Africa that the situation would assume catastrophic dimensions in which the innocent people would also be caught in the crossfire. The racial [word indistinct] was expected to spill over the boundaries of the regime's realm — too ghastly to contemplate, Mr Tambo said.

The ANC leader also appealed to the whites in South Africa to join the struggle and the legitimate democracy. He said this in answer to a question as to whether the recruitment of whites into the armed struggle was bearing any fruit. He also deplored the fighting between blacks and Indians which, he said, was being fanned by racists. He advised the people not to fall prey to the machinations of the perpetrators of apartheid. We deplore what has been happening. It is disrupting the unity of the people who are fighting the monster, he said.

Mr Tambo also said death squads have been formed to eliminate the pallbearers of the armed struggle and earnestly appealed to the people executing the struggle to avoid being used by the racists. All South Africans must join in the progressive offensive currently sweeping the country which will increase with intensity in making the country ungovernable. You need violence to destroy violence which the world did in defeating Hitler, Mr Tambo asserted when he commented on prospects for peaceful change.

He said the death squads were prowling the country killing and maiming the United Democratic Front members. All the organizations in South Africa involved in the just struggle — whether PAC or otherwise — should not be used by the state terrorism apparatus to annihilate the black population but join in dismantling the evil system of apartheid.

Radio Freedom: Botha Speech 'Declaration of War'

EA171509 Addis Ababa Radio Freedom in English to South Africa 1930 GMT 16 Aug 85

[Unattributed commentary: "The Battle Line Has Been Drawn"]

[Text] Compatriots, there indeed can no longer be any doubt left in the minds of anyone in our country who listened to the speech given by the fascist Pieter Botha in Natal that we are at war, and that it is only the pursuance of this war to its logical conclusion that we, the oppressed majority, and indeed all the people of our country can finally live together in peace, in freedom, liberty, and justice.

Compatriots, we all heard it yesterday. Botha offered no hope of the long-lasting solution of the problems bedeviling our country today. Instead, that fascist merely seized the opportunity of worldwide coverage to perform an act of bravado before his racist supporters and the world at large. He said nothing new, as was expected even by his imperialist allies in the United States, Britain, and others, but only to beat his breast in a desperate attempt to demonstrate to them how strong and firm a leader he is. He said all what his racist-minded supporters wanted to hear from him, and they applauded him loudly and gleefully.

They cheered him for he was assuring them that he will continue to defend white minority rule in our country at all cost; that he will defend their privileges which they have acquired through the sweat and blood of our people; that whatever reforms he might be thought to be contemplating, they will never in any way substantially undermine white domination in the country. Those Nationalist Party members who gathered in Natal last night rejoiced and rose up in applause to Botha's statement. But to us countrymen, we the oppressed majority, we about whom Botha was talking, yet ignoring us as if we are non-existent; we, whom, a few minutes before he went to speak to his Nationalists, he had just ordered an imposition of a night curfew in our townships, giving them unlimited powers to his heavily armed troops to shoot, to kill at sight; we, whom Botha is trying to contain through the rule of martial law, we, the tillers of this land, toilers in the mines and factories of this land; to us Botha's speech meant something else.

To us, it was more than just a declaration of war, for he has long done that. It was more than the drawing of the battle line, for he has long done that. To us, Botha took the opportunity to underline the battle line. He was reiterating his determination to go to war against us, the majority population of this country, and removing any illusions that he is about to bring about change in this country.

To us, he was throwing the gauntlet. Botha said it last night, countrymen, amidst loud applauses from his supporters, that he will be even more harsher against us; that he will not be listening to the please of Tutu and Boesak that he should end the state of emergency, withdraw his armed gangs from our townships, and talk to the real leaders of the people about ways of bringing peace to our country; that he will neither be moved by the cries of the children of Soweto and [name indistinct], of Duduza and KwaThema. The brain-stunting system of black education is ended. [Sentence as heard] It is obvious, countrymen, that we have not seen the last of numerous bodies of our people lying strewn in the streets of our townships, the victims of so-called rubber bullets, bird, and buckshot, the victims of so-called tear gas; victims, however, who lie there, never to rise, but to fill the graveyards of our townships.

Compatriots, the fascist Botha has summoned his archfascists and racists to go to war with him against us, the oppressed people of this country. He has said it to them in no uncertain terms that he will never release our imprisoned leaders unless they capitulate, and that we, too, will never see the day of our freedom for as long as they continue supporting him. This was a deception, countrymen. This was a pipe dream. Botha was only promising them of a world that is soon to come to an end, for the time has now come when these white supporters of Botha who were cheering him so much last night should realize too that this country is at war, and they cannot continue applauding, cheering, and even voting a man who is fast leading them to a catastrophe.

The time has come, countrymen, when they can no longer continue business as usual when, just in their backyard, we, the majority of the population, are living under a repressive state of emergency; when we cannot walk in the streets in fear of being shot at sight. The time has now come when the arena of war, the battlelines that Botha underlined yesterday, should now be pushed into their dormitories, into their (Lowerhautten), their (Hillbrouk) (Treepoint), Durban, and other areas.

The whites of this country cannot just be left to continue applauding a murderer for massacring us like we were flies. The state of emergency must be spread throughout the length and breadth of this country until this fascist regime has been brought down to his knees. We have it within our means, countrymen, to do so.

There is no white area that is without us, the black people. We are even in their kitchens and bedrooms, washing their clothes and cooking for them. We are running their factories and digging their gold for them. When they ride to Natal to praise Botha for fixing the so-called kaffirs we were left behind looking after their homes and business. This must come to and end. We are now a people at war and the field of battle must be felt everywhere, wherever we might be. They cannot go to applaud Botha for sending their sons to come and kill us in the streets of our townships and be let to go back home to sleep peacefully.

It is now time that the white urban areas must also be on fire. They must be on flames. They must feel the war. They must feel the insecurity and doomed future that Botha is leading them to. Then they will stop applauding him.

ZAMBIA

Chomba Notes Uganda's Obote Accepted as Refugee

MB181154 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
1115 GMT 18 Aug 85

[Text] Ousted Ugandan President Milton Obote is in Zambia seeking asylum with 150 other refugees. Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs Frederick Chomba confirmed this today, saying the former Ugandan leader, who was toppled in a bloodless coup last month, is in the country to seek refuge. He arrived in Zambia last Thursday.

Mr Chomba, who is home affairs minister, said Zambia has accepted to shelter Dr Obote and 150 other refugees because of its international obligations to accept refugees. He pointed out that Zambia has no intention of interfering in the internal affairs of the Ugandan Government and has accepted Dr Obote on humanitarian grounds. The minister said that Zambia did not invite the ousted leader, who came on his own initiative, and said he will be looked after for as long as it is necessary and the Ugandan Government should not view the situation as an unfriendly act.

Ministers Comment on Namibia, RSA Reform

MB170850 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
1500 GMT 17 Aug 85

[Text] Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs Frederick Chomba has said Zambia was worried with the settlement to the Namibian issue and the negative impact this has in peace and stability on southern Africa. He said despite the call by the international community through the UN General Assembly, the Security Council, the nonaligned countries, and the OAU, South Africa continued to rule Namibia. He said South Africa continued its presence in Namibia because of the support and tolerance which it enjoys from Western countries. Mr Chomba was speaking in Lusaka yesterday when he hosted a luncheon for the outgoing Canadian ambassador, Douglas Fogerty, who leaves Zambia soon.

In a separate development, Foreign Affairs Minister of State Otema Musuka has declared that apartheid in South Africa cannot be reformed, but abolished. Mr Musuka said because the system did not exist as a theory, but was only imposed as a pseudophilosphy, which unfortunately is being abated by certain quarters on the international field, it could only be abolished. Mr Musuka was speaking in his office when the president of the International Council on Social Welfare [ICSW], (Serfontein), called on him yesterday. Mr (Serfontein), who is leading a 3-man delegation, is in the country for the ICSW African Regional Conference, which is scheduled to be opened by Prime Minister Musokotwane tomorrow. Mr Musuka commended Canada for its recent action in recalling its ambassador in South Africa and supporting voluntary sanctions against the racist regime.

ZIMBABWE

Police Arrest Bulawayo City Council Members

MB190752 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 18 Aug 85

[Text] Police action in Zimbabwe against the ZAPU party of the opposition leader, Mr Joshua Nkomo, is continuing.

In the latest incident police arrested at least 10 members of Bulawayo's City Council and detained them for several hours before releasing them. The mayor of Bulawayo said police raided his home early this morning, confiscated documents, and held him at the police station for 8 hours. He said the police had informed him that they were only releasing the councillors while they studied the documents seized from the party and the councillors' homes.

More than 40 ZAPU party officials including three parliamentary members have been detained in the past month.